PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,364—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd July.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7688	W. B Andrews	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8007	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Lenny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Cobelfas	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22rd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS leave BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.

Bombay, 18th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3870	1st Aug. 1898,
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellin	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	1,260	26th July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGAMA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 15th, 1898.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.

FAST TWIN SCREW STEAMER "WAKASA MARU," 6,296 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE on or about the 29th inst. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light Refrigerator, &c. All the Cabins are on upper Deck and well ventilated. For Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings, Fort Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	5th Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA, ALGOA BAY and SOUTHAMPTON, CAPE TOWN

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd July, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th July, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 24th July, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa bay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 22nd July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 28th July, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	C. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 14th August, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 19, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. BHUNDARA for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE

RHEINPROVINZ

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBEUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS

FOR ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS,

NOTED ABOVE ALL OTHERS FOR THEIR TOUGHNESS AND RESISTANCE.

ALL KINDS OF

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,

AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS

FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO., SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	.....	"	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S TOILET VINEGAR,

COOLING AND REFRESHING.

PREPARED with Delicate Refreshing Perfumes, and is a delightful preparation for use either alone, or in water, for the Toilet.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALTHOUGH OF COMPARATIVELY RECENT INTRODUCTION,

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

Has secured a remarkable reputation throughout India as an

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED AILMENTS.

IN SLIGHT CASES its effect is usually found to be IMMEDIATE, whilst CONFIRMED SUFFERERS can rely upon most BENEFICENT RESULTS from its use.

A SINGLE trial will convince even the most SCEPTICAL of its MERITS.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical sun, may be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Goloshes for Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and DETERRENT DEODORISER FOR TOILET USE

Used daily as a Dentifrice. Mouth Wash and Gargle.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

STANDS UNRIVALLED, being fresher and of VASTLY SUPERIOR merit to the numerous articles IMPORTED for similar purposes.

IT HARDENS the gums and preserves the teeth, whilst its antiseptic properties effectually destroy all germs, and correct odours arising from defective teeth, &c.

ITS APPLICATION regularly as a gargle strengthens the throat and prevents hoarseness, whilst its agreeable taste renders it by far

THE MOST PLEASANT & REFRESHING APPLICATION OF ITS KIND.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COSTING NO MORE THAN INFERIOR GRADES

KEMP'S STANDARD MINERAL WATERS

maintain their established reputation as the

BEST AND PUREST

Made from the FINEST INGREDIENTS With PROPERLY PURIFIED WATER In THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per doz.
SODA Potash and Aerated Waters	12 annas.
Lemonade, Seltzer Lithia, Gingerade, Tonic, Lithia, Citrate, Medicinal Soda, Pogson's Restorative RASPBERRYADE, etc.	1 Rupee.
SPECIAL AROMATIC Gingerale	1 Rupee.

Delivered FREE IN BOMBAY.

Orders for 6 DOZENS PACKED FREE for Rail or Steam Transit.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on shady grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE 1898. Considerably enlarged and annotated. By Sir H. T. Prinsep (in a day or two)	14 0
HANDBOOK OF TACTICS SAVAGE WARFARE, for the use of Officers preparing for Examinations for promotion. With special reference to the late operations on the N. W. Frontier of India. By Capt. E. Peach, Offg. D. A. A.-G., Instruction, Chakrata.....	4 0
THE NEW HYGIENE. A Drugless Remedy for the treatment of all Diseases, the promotion of Health and Longevity as practised by Dr. Priessnitz (of Germany) Dr. A. Wilford Hall, Dr. W. E. Forrest, Dr. H. T. Turner, & Dr. R. T. Trall, and many other eminent Physicians in America & Europe, with chapters on Diet, Physical Culture, Massage, etc., By Jas. W. Wilson.....	1 14

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address Engraved, one line, any style ...	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved.....	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the report of the Committee for the year 1897.

2. To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Association, for the year 1898, in accordance with Rules V and VI, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 22nd July, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gun-fire, on the 15th August, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 1,10,000 Tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL, to be Delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignments, commencing from September, 1898, as under:—

September	1898	5,000	March	1899	12,500
October	"	5,000	April	"	12,500
November	"	10,000	August	"	10,000
December	"	10,000	September	"	7,000
January	1899	12,500	October	"	7,500
February	"	12,500	November	"	5,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities, also Free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour, including delivery into boats alongside.

The Coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with Specifications, can be had on application to the Agent. Price 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

New General Offices, Bombay, 21st July, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALLTY.

NOTICE.

DR. H. K. TAVARIA, B. S. C., will be in attendance from the 23rd instant, at the sub-divisional office at the Bungalow of Rao Saheb Vasanji Khimji, at Naigaum Cross Road, between the hours of 8 and 9 A.M., on every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Prof. HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Bombay, 21st July, 1898.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 121, Medows Street, on TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1898, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointments, as Directors, of Mr. Muncherji Edulji Morris in place of Mr. Nensee Peroo Mahomed, deceased, and Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, in place of Mr. A. Breul, who proceeded to Europe.

4th.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th day of July to the 2nd day of August, 1898, both days inclusive, during which time the Books will be open for inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1898.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Interest Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "WERNETH HALL"
ARRIVED 21ST JULY, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouses.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st July, 1898.

EARLY READERS
OF
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

will please note that the Library Messengers.

OF

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Travel by the early Trains at 5-20 A.M. from Churchgate Station, and at 5-30 A.M. from Victoria Terminus, in order to give an EARLY DELIVERY of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" at Mahaluxmi, Worli, Parel, Dadar, Mahim, Bandora, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Chinchpokli, Matoonga and Sion.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, EIPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

THIS is to give Notice that the AGENCY of Messrs. ALEX. FERGUSON and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, has been TRANSFERRED from Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and Co., to us and we shall be glad to receive orders for Messrs. ALEX. FERGUSON and Co.'s well known P. and O., SPECIAL CREAM and BLUK WHISKIES.

B. SMYTH & Co.,
Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Waliers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS are invited to inspect our Swifts, Monarchs, Glorias, Interchangeables and Acmes. Prices to suit all buyers. Every description of Cycle Accessories stocked.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and Secunderabad.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

RAIN-PROOF COATS made from a new All Wool, Drab Venetian Cloth. No Rubber, Porous and Healthy.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a good and experienced TYPIST, one with Type-writing Machine preferred. Apply to "C," care of this office.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a European Carding and Spinning Master or Manager. Apply to No. 59, care of this paper.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED Grand Ornamental Palace Hand Organs and Portable Street Organs, from Rs. 450, to 20,00 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

A LARGE TOP FLOOR of the Admiralty House, Colaba. Apply to BOMANJEE EDULJEE MORRIS, at Sir Dinshaw Petit Office, Hornby Road.

PHONOGRAPH! To be sold off at HALF the PRICE, viz., Rs. 15 only, Great Bargains in many a useful and Fancy Novelties, at SHROFF BROTHERS' CLEARANCE SALE.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. Importers of Ready made Rubber Tyred Steel Carriage wheels and the New Improved Automatic Sunlight Oil Lamp. Catalogues free. W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and Secunderabad.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—With a view to further popularize our work in this City we are now prepared to take Public and Official Groups, in fact all out-door work at very reasonable Rates. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for the immediate. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO Orpheus Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180 each, one second Hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMALL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Jehangeer Byramjee Dalal, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, made by Wimbridge, Roberts, and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard in good order, large fish bowl, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, carpets, strong built mail phaeton, aviary with birds, pneumatic rambler bicycle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyer Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hastings' K bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. J. F. MESDONCA the following jewellery, viz.:—

Gold bangles, bracelets, brooches and earrings set with pearls, neckchains, necklace and neckchain with pearls, gold flowers, head ornaments set with pearls, Albert, &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Kassibai, woman, consisting of gold vallas, sari, patli, chandankore, vajartik, puthi, pearl nosering, silver ornaments, wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Madhavrao Vishnoo Fadke, consisting of pictures, brass and copper utensils, clocks, lamps, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. DAVID CHRISTIE, consisting of one canvas boat and one jolly boat.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.
50 cases each 12 dozen scented oil.
Household furniture, such as sofas, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, hat and book stands, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, iron safe, chest of drawers.
8 bales blue facings per, 30 by 20.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Motilal Prasjee and Tribhowandas Moolchand—
77 backages grey dhoties, of various widths and lengths.
12 cases white dhoties, of various widths and lengths.

AT 2 P.M.

3 new pneumatic tyred Gent's bicycles.
1 second-hand landau.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 dogcart with hood.
1 second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT WADALA AND ON THE SEWRI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Wadia, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Balaeti Poondooseth Gandapurkar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of December, 1895, as well on account and at the risk of Sailoobai, widow of Dajee Balaeti and another, who had originally mortgaged the properties to Mahadev Abajee Kalay, under a deed of mortgage dated the 12th day of June, 1894, and which mortgage was assigned to the said Balaeti Poondooseth Gandapurkar, under an indenture of assignment and transfer dated the 5th day of August, 1895.

LOT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Government Foras land containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 142 and 153, new No. 14,893. 14,892 and 15,020, and measuring No. H-12—2158, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the village of Wadala, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward, No. 3,691, 3,692, and Street Nos. 932 and 933, and bounded on the east and south by the property of Chimnajee Luxooman, on the west by the village of Wadala, and on the south by a passage.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of Government foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Sewri Road, in the City and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6757 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 477, 524, 478 and 547, new No. 1 A-13327, and bounded on the east and south by other land belonging to Dajee Balaeti, on the west by the Sewri Road, aforesaid, and on the north by land belonging to Baboo Hari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also 3 cases water proof umbrellas 21, 23, 25 inches.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome grey Arab horse, 11 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, 15-1, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Share Bazaar, Fort, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon holes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, copying press, whatnots, iron safe, etc, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMON MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 16 of 1897 (Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb vs. Halimabai, widow, and another), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground belonging to Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Karkoni, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house fronting on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 11, Ward B. No. 935, Street Nos. 76, 78, 80, containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length and in breadth fifteen feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Jaffer Sulloman, and on the south by the house of Bawa Miya bin Mahomed Saheb, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of the said Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, the valuable handsome black and teakwood plain and coloured French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order by "Burlington Coach Factory," a handsome strong dog-cart in very good order, a very handsome bay waler, aged, 15-3, very good trapper, set of English-made single harness ladies' side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major F. C. ANWESLEY, Royal Fusiliers. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT, CASTORSEED, AND RAPESEED AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CARNAC BRIDGE STATION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Carnac Bridge Station,—

About 900 bags wheat,
" 200 bags castor and rapeseed.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1898.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAIPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 13
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 215 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCLES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
RANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	S

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. Mayvna, Medea and Male,—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis inPillar.
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Phah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Book of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune,
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Lega o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria,

DANCING,

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Salii.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes,

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-Go .
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall,
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally,
11. The Three Kabeiroi.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes,
16. The Dactyles,
17. The Telchines,
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER

1. The Milky Way,
2. The Bees,
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ωωω
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
3. Meru.
2. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountai Climbing,
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pass de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN,

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Threads.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers,
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Weak (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoyo.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinoovadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa,
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS,

RAGS,

NOTICES.

"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition.'

F. GREENWOOD.

"The Chinese side of your researches displays an unusual amount of care and accuracy."

TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE.

"I find it most interesting reading, and am lost in wonder how so much erudite information could have been collected in an one lifetime."

WOLSELEY.

"In the future no man ought to write a treatise on any of the great mythologies of the world until after he has read and carefully digested the 'Night of the Gods.'

"This sentiment you are free to use with any publisher.'

WM. F. WARREN, President Boston University.

"The product of much research, and the work of an ingenious mind." "Times," July 7.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. st.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	135
Colaba	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Export	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	300	500	500	dvdRs35	490
Khanqaum	700	100	100	dvdRs10	110
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahimapura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Munmar M.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	122
New Indian	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Prince of Wales.	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Rabapathy (Bellary)	120	500	500	20	400xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		600		d d 65	1,035
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.5	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,790
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	665
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
Colambatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Dharla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	485
Dhanlla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	430	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hingurghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,000	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	410
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	320
Ludo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	250
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.74	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	825x1
Khatao Mookunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	635
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidasspinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,285
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	1vdRs. 5	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	250
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s, 20	350
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	27
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	612½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmidhunker Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2121
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bidham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do., Ltd., Issue	500	375	625	75	1 410
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mill	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,300	250	250	9 p ct	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	5	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	570
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	163
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	65
Pot Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasner & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	..	160
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	1vdRs11	32
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	200	...	4 pr. ct.	205

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 1-5m., 1-23s. Low water, 6-42m., 7-33s.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p. m.
Ripon Music Club—Performance of a Comic Drama, entitled Vicajee's Will under the patronage of Seth Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal, at the Gaiety Theatre, at 9 p.m.—ADVT.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Umballa left the dock yesterday,

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Amphitrite and Gisela entered, and the steamer Werneth Hall left the dock yesterday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Nagpunchmi Fair will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at Bellasis Road.

VISITORS TO THE VICTORS GARDENS.—Wednesday being the "Chella Budh' festival, 5,379 Mahomedans visited the Victoria Gardens.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Prince Mansing of Deogad, accompanied by eight followers, carrying two guns and one sword, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning, and has taken up his residence in Kalidass' bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, this evening, commencing at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Cossack	Huttner
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Lootz
Fantasia on Popular Airs		
Valse	Varsity Songs	Canada
Selection	Louisana	Barwood
Polka	Lyra	Squire
		Grunewald

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—A most successful operation was performed at Rajkote in the "West Hospital" by Surgeon-Major upon Mr. Rheneus, a traffic inspector of the B. S. J. P. Railway who met with a gun accident some seven months ago and was wounded in the left thigh by the bursting of a fire arm. A piece of steel 3 inches long and one inch wide, was extracted. This was embeded 6 inches deep The surgeon expressed his astonishment as to how the inspector was able to move about previous to the operation.

ALLEGED ROBERY OF STAMPS.—Jamsetjee Burjorji Mehta, a Parsee vendor of old and used stamps, having his stall in the verandah of an Irani shop in Church Gate Street, has reported to the police that at halfpast 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening he went home, leaving his stall in charge of his servant, Haji Noormahomed Dadu. On his return to the stall on the following morning, complainant discovered that 1,025 old stamps, valued at Rs. 200, had been stolen. He made inquires about his servant Noormahomed, and found him missing too. Enquiries have been made for the servant but up to the present no trace of him has been obtained.

SUICIDE DURING DELIRIUM OF FEVER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Dongree Street, Mandavie, by Mr. Turner the coroner, on view of the body of Mowji Damodhur, aged seventy-five years, a Hindu, residing with his son on the second floor of a house in that locality. The deceased had been out of employment on account of old age, and was supported by his son, who is a bill-collector in the employ of a merchant. For the last four days Mowji had been suffering from fever, and on Wednesday was delirious. About 10 o'clock on the same night the son went to sleep on the verandah, leaving his father asleep in a room on the second floor of the house. On the following morning deceased was found missing from the room, and while the son was searching for him an alarm was raised by some tenants in the house that deceased was lying dead in the chawk on the ground floor. It was evident that deceased, some time during the night while under delirium, jumped out of a window in the passage and fell on the pavement of the chawk below, killing himself on the spot. A verdict of suicide during fever delirium was returned by the jury.

VALIDITY OF A MUNICIPAL NOTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer in the Bombay Municipality, appeared to prosecute Mr. K.R Cama, secretary to the Colaba Land Company, and Nusrerwanji Behramji Mistry, lessee of certain grounds at Colaba, for not complying with a notice to clear the premises by removing stable refuse. Mr. Roughton, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant Mistry, raised certain preliminary objections. He submitted that the notice was void. There was merely the stamped signature of the Municipal Commissioner to the notice, and there was nothing to show that the person who affixed the stamp had done so by the order of the Commissioner. Moreover it was not shown that under section 387 of the Municipal, Act he had delegated that power to any other person. On this ground, he contended, that the notice was void and the prosecution must fall to the ground. His client was neither owner nor occupier of the premises and, therefore, under section 377 of the Municipal Act, the Municipality could not proceed against him. Mr. Leak remarked that this was the first occasion on which it had been contended that the notice was defective He applied for an adjournment to enable the Municipal solicitors to appear in court and argue out the legal bearings of the question. The defendants were discharged and the discussion of the legal point was reserved till Friday afternoon.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PONY AND A CABRIOLET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. A. O'Brien, an ex-bookmaker, was again charged with the theft of a cabriolet, belonging to Mrs. Ellen Atkins, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smetham, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. John Frederic Robinson, of Messrs. Knight, Weymouth and Co., a witness for the defence, said he knew that Mr. O'Brien had bought the cabriolet from Haji Kassam's establishment at Poona for Rs. 700. Witness was present at the time, and the accused told him that he had a commission to buy it for a lady, but as it was far too expensive he would buy it himself to suit a pony of the name of Sally belonging to him, which was in Bombay. Witness and Mr. O'Brien had frequently driven in the trap, and witness always understood that the pony and the cabriolet belonged to Mr. O'Brien. Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, witness said that on hearing of the arrest of the accused he went with a lawyer to Superintendent Brawin to get him released on bail. He did not remember if he told Mr. Brawin at that time that the horse and the cabriolet belonged to Mr. O'Brien. He might have told this to him, but he could not swear to it. Witness did not know that Mrs. Atkins had stood security for Mr. O'Brien to the Secretary of the Western India turf Club in the sum of Rs. 25,000, Mr. L. H. Blomenstock, of the firm of Messrs. Noel and Richards, said it was well known that the pony belonged to Mr. O'Brien. It was now 13 or 14 years old, but it had still a certain market value for breeding purposes. Mr. Alexander Cronan and two other witnesses having been examined, further inquiry was adjourned to Wednesday next.

CHEATING A GOLDSMITH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Bhowan Meya Jesoob Meya and Yakub Abdoola before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with cheating one Bappo Succaram, a goldsmith, in respect of Rs. 3. The accused went to complainant's shop at Mazagon on Monday afternoon last and offered him for sale a quantity of silver wire. Complainant cut off a small piece from the quantity, and having tested it by applying it to the touch-stone, found it to be genuine silver. Having thus satisfied himself, complainant agreed to purchase the whole quantity of the silver wire and paid to accused Rs. 3 on account of the purchase, telling the first accused to call at the shop on the following morning for the balance. In the meanwhile a Hindu customer, who was a witness to the transaction, suggested that complainant should test the whole quantity instead of a small piece from one end. Acting upon this suggestion complainant put the whole quantity of wire into the furnace, and to his surprise discovered, that the wire turned black. On the fraud being discovered, the accused commenced running away but complainant chased them and arrested them in a mosque. The first accused in his defence said that he had purchased the whole quantity of wire from a man for two rupees and a half and immediately proceeded to complainant's shop and offered it to him for sale, The price was agreed upon, but complainant did not pay him anything. He was asked to call for the money next morning. The second accused pleaded that meeting No. 1 on the road, he accompanied him to complainants shop. He did not know anything about the wire. His Worship convicted the first accused of cheating and the second of the abetment of the offence, and sentenced each of them to two months rigorous imprisonment.

NEWS from Epson on Derby Day not only causes a thrill of intense interest among sporting men, but it causes a flutter of excitement throughout England, as many people take an interest in it who, on other occasions, have no sympathy with racing events. So it is in cases of illness; when strangers are the victims we feel no anxiety, but when a friend or relative is stricken down, we await news of their progress with impatient suspense. Many letters of thanks are written daily by grateful friends, or the sufferers themselves, for the benefit received through Holloway's marvellous medicines. They have been a source of relief in almost every known complaint. The Pills gave tone to the stomach, increase the appetite, and aid the digestion, whilst the Ointment, when absorbed into the pores, prevents disease from having a fatal influence upon the system.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS IN PIECEGOODS AND TENTS.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO. VS. DOSABHOY THACKERSEY AND TWO OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs' claim is for Rs. 34,774-10-6, the balance of the price of goods sold and delivered, together with interest, thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 9th December 1895, and for Rs. 51,802-5-8, being the damages sustained by the pliantiffs, with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 9th December 1895. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Starling and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhishanker and Kanga, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the second and third defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that the second and third defendants carry on business in partnership under the name of Veerchand Rowjee; and the latter and the first defendant carry on business in partnership under the name of Dosabhoy Thackersey. On the 2nd August 1894, the latter firm agreed to buy from the plaintiffs 552 bales of chudders of the Alexandra and E. D. Sasson Mills, 801 chudders of the Jacob Sassoon Mills; and subsequently orally agreed to buy 12 more bales on the same terms. On the 3rd September 1894, they agreed to buy from plaintiffs 225 bales of chudders of the Alexandra Mill. Prior to 24th September 1894, they agreed to buy from plaintiffs 3125 bales of cloth of the E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra Mills; but the formal contract was not executed until that date. They similarly contracted, on the 4th October 1894, to buy 3105 bales of cloth of the Jacob Sassoon Mills; and subsequently orally agreed to buy 50 more bales. On or about the 16th October 1894, they agreed to buy 133 bales of chudders of the Jacob Sassoon Mills. The documents were written in the Gujarati language, with which the plaintiffs and their manager are not conversant. The plaintiffs were led to believe that all the contracts were made by the first defendant, who actually negotiated them for and on account of that firm of Dosabhoy Thackersey; and they never had notice that the second and third defendants had retired from the firm. As a matter of fact, the second and third defendants had not retired from the firm at the time the several contracts were entered into. The slight difference in the langdage of the several contracts, of which the plaintiffs were unaware at the time was, they submitted, not such as would affect questions in this suit, and if it did, then the plaintiffs said they were not under the circumstances bound at all by them. As regarded some of the goods, the defendants had taken delivery, and had refused to take delivery of the rest although they were ready for delivery. Then the defendants repudiated their liability to take delivery of the goods agreed to be bought by them, the plaintiffs did as they were entitled to do, cause the manufacture the whole of the goods, which were to be delivered under the agreement, as it would have been useless to do so. They had made every effort to sell the goods that remained on hand by auction and by private contract; and some of the goods had been sold, but the plaintiffs had been unable to get any reasonable offer for the remaining goods, and had therefore taken over the goods at a slightly highea rate than they had been obtained by the sale of similar goods. Plaintiffs had also tried, but unsuccessfully, to sell the goods to be manufactured. On the 14 August 1894, the firm agreed to purchase 13 bundles of tents of the Alexandra Mill, and subsequently 31 bundles of tents of the E. D. Sassoon Mill. Defendants had taken delivery of and paid for some of the bundles of tents only, and the plaintiffs claimed a lien on 31 bundles of tents. They had given defendants credit for certain amounts.

The first defendant said the second and third retired from the firm on 30th September 1894, and that the plaintiffs had full notice thereof. When he opened negotiation for the fourth of the contracts, he informed the plaintiffs of the intention of the second and third defendants to retire from the firm; and from the 1st October 1894, the goods were purchased in the first defendant's name only. He denied that the plaintiffs were unaware of the change of wording in the fourth and subsequent contracts. One of the conditions under which he entered into the contracts was that until the goods should have been fully delivered, the plaintiffs should not sell them to other merchants in the market, and that if they were compelled to do so, they should sell at a higher rate than the rate obtaining in the defendants shop. Plaintiffs, he said, had broken the condition, which was inserted for the protection of the defendant, did sell such goods at rates lower than those of his shop; and there was consequently no sale of the goods in the defendant's hands; and he refused to take delivery, as he was entitled to do, of any more goods under the contracts. Plaintiffs did not manufacture certain other kinds of goods under the contract, in which the defendent would have made large profits, and for which there was a great demand in the market. In many instances plaintiffs did not give him notice that goods were ready for delivery as they were bound to do before the defendant was bound to take delivery. The plaintiffs committed the first breach of the contracts now sued on; and he was in consequence entitled to treat the contracts as cancelled though he had from time to time, without prejudice to his rights, taken delivery, at the request of the plaintiffs, of some small parcels of goods. The plaintiffs had no claim against him for damages in respect of his refusal to take delivery under the contract, or any of them. Plaintiffs had suffered no damages by his breach of contract, if any; and if the goods had been sold at the time of the alleged breaches, the plaintiffs would have realised a profit; but instead of so doing, the plaintiffs kept the goods until the market had gone down. This defendant refused to take delivery of the tents mentioned, because they were of a quality inferior to that contracted for, and this defendant claimed as damages in respect thereof a sum of Rs. 951. He submitted that the plaintiffs claim should be dismissed with costs. In respect of the plaintiff's breaches of contract, he was entitled, he said, to counter claim in the sum of Rs. 54,469-14-6 as damages which he had suffered.

The second and third defendants denied their liability in respect of the plaintiffs claim, alleging that they were not partners of the first defendant, of which fact the plaintiffs had previous notice. They denied that the plaintiffs had suffered any damages, and they echoed some of the statements of the plaint on their own behalf.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. VS. CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE KOTWAL.

THIS was a revison applied for by the plaintiff company to revise a judgment delivered against the accused at Poona by Rao Saheb D. V. Moodliar the Honorary first class Cantonment Magistrate, convicting and sentencing the accused to 3 months' simple imprisonment in respect of a criminal misappropriation of the sole proceeds of the 3 machines. On the ground of the sentence passed against the accused being inadequate to the crime committed by him, the plaintiff Company applied to the High Court to enhance the sentence. Mr. Manecksha w J. Talyarkhan, High Court Pleader appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law instructed by Messrs, Mugunlal Rustomji, defened the accused.

Their Lordships on hearing the arguments of the counsels on both the sides, enhanced the sentence to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment from 2nd June last.

POONA SUMMER SKY RACES.

ENTRIES EXTRA RACES.

1ST DAY.

The July Stakes.—5 furlongs
Mr Sutherlands b a g Forrester, 13 2 3-4
Mr Fischers c a g Governor, 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdul Mohsen Samlaw g a p Shamdan. 13 2
Mr Ali bin Aoder's b a p Observer, 13 2
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a p Talifia, 13 1½
The Polo Scurry—3 furlongs.
Lt O Corbett R g a g Midshipmite
Mr W F Sweneys c a p Catapult
Mr Blands b a g Brat
Capt W W Warners b c b g Willie.
Mr Hoters g a c Challenger
Mr Baldrys Soda entered by our
Capt C C Luards c a g Russian
Major Browns b a g Hassin

NB—Entries for Amateur Purse on Tuesday 26th July close 6 p.m. Friday 22nd July and for Summer Handicap on Thursday 28th July, on Monday 25th July at 6 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander, M S, Mrs	Feer, H A	Khader Sharif
Allsop, F W	Frugier, H	Lascelles, J H
Brown, W T H	Gallyot, E D	Lehen, M S
Carolina Bregonzie, Mrs	Gortestefski Freidcr Mrs	Logmon, A
Dabrowich, W	Godard, L, Monsiur	MacDermott, T
DaSilva, Chrispin Augusto Ferreira	Goldenberg, Malka Madame	Marques, L B
Dutkewitch, M P	Green, B H	Nightingale, s S
Eason, Edward J	Hayler, A Mrs	Roodow, James
Ellison, J	Hirsch, P	Simon, J W
Eruster, F	Ins, G	Smith

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD

100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate ..... Rs. 3
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED

LEONARD HAXELL,

PROPRIETOR.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

THERE were 30 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday in London, of which Rs. 19,60,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 2,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 8,30,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d., the tenders thereat being accepted to the extent of 27 per cent. Extra allotments of Bills were also made of 2 1-2 lakhs to Bombay, 1 lakh to Calcutta, and 1 lakh to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d. It was announced that 25 lakhs are to be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d., to 1s. 3 11-16d.

The price of Consols was unchanged at 111 1-2. French Rentes remained at 103 1-4, Indian Sterling Loan at 114 1-2, Paris Exchange on London at 25·22 fcs., and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 1-4. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Rills at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 7-16d. per oz., but was unchanged in New York at 59 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also unaltered at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 29 1-4s. July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 28 1-4s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The day's sales of Cotton in the Liverpool Market amounted to 10,000 bales yesterday, and Imports to 2,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent in New York to 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September 6 points to 5·90 cents, and December 2 points, to 5·96 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Locally, there have been no purchases of this staple reported to-day on account of exporters; while the mills have bought but 700 bales in all, comprising 500 Dhulia at Rs. 138 1-4 per candy, 100 Junagadh at Rs. 145, and 100 Bhilnada at Rs. 140. The market is dull in tone.

The telegraphic advices to hand from the Cotton-growing districts this morning reported a want of rain being felt at Bhaunagar where all crops were suffering from too little rain, at Barsi and Wadhwan more rain would prove beneficial, as well as at Dhulia. The Cotton plants looked exceedingly well at Amraoti, and were flourishing in the Berar and Khandesh districts.

WHEAT continues quiet and without change in prices.

SEEDS.—Poppyseed is steady at current rates, with a little enquiry thereat; Rapeseed is quiet, as also is Linseed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,240	bales.
Wheat	1,565	cwts.
Linseed	2,707	,,
Rapeseed	7,669	,,
Poppyseed	924	,,
Castorseed	3,758	,,
Rice	103,246	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, and prices unchanged.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay rate was lowered this afternoon by 2 per cent, the minimum now being 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 41-16d, for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount was reported to have been bought by the Bazaar for forward delivery, while for ready a small amount was also given, after which the market became easier, and the Banks were buyers of Merchants' Bills at 1s. 4d., the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. ,,
Francs	1/8 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are quoted at 95 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 95 7-16 for the Settlement, and 86 1-2 for Threes, in a quiet market.

SHARES.—Jewraj Baloo Mill are Rs. 35 lower; China and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each; and Mofussil Press, Rs. 2 1-2; Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 12th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th July, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	July 5. Rs. A. P.	July 12. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,30,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,32,92,676 10 10	2,33,41,921 12 10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,79,37,518 10 6	4,52,00,465 1 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,48,599 5 8	3,25,335 7 3
Sundries	25,06,651 15 2	21,46,253 9 10
	Rs. 9,79,35,396 10 2	9,70,66,995 15 2
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	43,01,732 0 0	13,02,814 0 0
Other authorised Invtms.	75,43,119 0 0	71,00,329 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,93,27,977 4 8	1,77,60,533 0 7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,28,50,967 6 9	2,22,02,711 5 9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,42,74,440 0 1	1,41,34,935 1 0
Balances with other Banks	6,41,098 6 3	3,55,020 5 5
Bullion	2,389 9 1	2,204 9 1
Dead Stock	13,20,815 4 4	13,18,495 1 0
Stamps	10,128 11 6	10,384 9 9
Sundries	15,73,331 5 10	17,91,559 11 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,50,913 13 8	1,19,06,381 6 8
Do. at Branches	1,55,38,492 12 0	1,61,79,625 12 3
	Rs. 9,79,35,396 10 2	9,70 66,995 15 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 12th July, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,01,521	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,53,725	do.
Other Deposits	27,37,053	Dec.
Post Bills	23,241	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,41,738	Dec.
Loans	15,67,417	do.
Accounts of Credit	6,48,259	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,39,535	do.
Cash at Head Office	13,55,468	Inc.
Cash at Branches	6,41,133	do.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 18th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account	19,94,160	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 25,50,463 10 11 / Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 19,61,568 13 2	45,12,032	7	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	202,53,341	9	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,781	9	4
Sundries	12,93,655	7	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	20,36,960	12	0
Other authorised Investments	11,87,448	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	93,81,095	13	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	71,87,320	11	11
Bills discounted and purchased	60,61,037	5	9
Balances with other Banks	8,25,779	3	6
Bullion	17,811	7	11
Dead stock	7,38,702	11	0
Stamps	13,539	3	1
Sundries	77,331	9	5
	275,20,277	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	75,42,697	14	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	2,65,412	6 51,598	18,941	9,37,951
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,03,676
Increase				Rs. 1,34 275

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

IRVINE—July 15, at Nawadih Jha-Jha, Charlotte, the dearly beloved wife of M Irvine, Loco Foreman, E I Railway.

JONES—July 17, at the General Hospital, Madras, Edward Jones, late of Vayitry, Wynaad, of pneumonia, aged 53.

URE—July 16, at Kodaikanal, Eric Spencer, only surviving son of William and Florence Ure, aged 4 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

THE surrender of Santiago on Sunday last, and the laying down of their arms by some 12,000 or 15,000 Spanish soldiers is but the prelude to the loss of what is left of the magnificent Colonial Empire of Spain for two centuries, the greatest the world had ever seen. The terms of peace are not yet defined but, as more or less semi-official intimations of their import, the "independence" of Cuba under an American Protectorate, and the cession of Porto Rico by way of war indemnity, are specified. With regard to the Philippines, the language used is more vague; the presence of a strong German squadron at Manila manifestly suggesting the necessity of observing a certain diplomatic reticence. President McKinley, it is hinted is averse to the annexation of that vast group of Islands with its troublesome mixed population of Malays, half-castes, and savage tribes of aborigines in inaccessible mountains and jungle. He would be satisfied with a coaling station and just an Island or two. The passion for territorial aggrandisement in which, consciously or unconsciously, the war had its origin grows by what it feeds on. The idea of annexing the Philippines was at first scouted, but in a marvellously short space of time their value as affording a coign of vantage while the European Powers are engaged in refashioning the Far East to their liking, became the theme of the Yellow Press. The Senate which was almost hostile to the annexation of Hawaii was so carried away by the rising flood of jingoism that the absorption of the Sandwich Islands was voted with practical unanimity. So great was the enthusiasm that, as one observer remarked, had any one proposed the annexation of the desert of Sahara they would have voted that too. Now apparently with the kindly intention of encouraging President McKinley to lay aside his hesitation with regard to the Filipinos, the London *Times* publishes a leader affirming, apparently on official authority, that Great Britain will feel no jealousy whatever if the United States take possession of the Philippines. Perhaps not; but inasmuch as such a step, especially if it be taken at the suggestion of England, will certainly arouse the jealousy of the other European Powers, which have of late shown a wonderful unanimity in claiming "compensation" for the territorial or commercial aggrandisement of their neighbours; it would have been just as well to have observed a discreet silence on such a delicate subject. If the Continental Powers find themselves seriously hampered by an incohate Anglo-American Alliance openly recommended by one of Her Majesty's Ministers as a means of "seriously injuring Russia," which, it is nevely admitted, cannot be attempted without such an alliance, they will infallibly combine to present a common front to a danger.

The idea of the "United States of Europe" might be thus brought to friction in a very unsuspected fashion. The swift destruction which has overtaken what was left of the colonies of Spain, is an object lesson to all the secondary Powers, but their possessions are not worth a month's purchase, if the United States of America covet them and Great Britain "will feel no jealousy whatever" if they take possession of them. Would Holland fare any better if pity for the prolonged anarchy and bloodshed in Achin, moved opinion in the States as to the necessity of putting an end to the sufferings of the Achinese? Once war was declared, a naval promenade would place the New American fleet in possession of Java, Sumatra and the rest of the Dutch East Indies. Portugal is in the same case. A difference of opinion about a concession to reclaim a mud-bank in Delagoa Bay might lead into a hopeless struggle in which the stronger Power would lay on, and she would bear the blows until the time came to purchase peace by the cession of all her colonies. It is actually laid down by some self-constituted arbiters of international right that it would be an intolerable insult to a proud nation to ask the United States to submit the results of the present war to a conference of the Powers. The *Overland Mail* advances that theory and goes so far as to say, that no self repecting nation would submit for a moment to such an insult. Yet we have not to go back twenty years to find the congress of Berlin adjudicating in the Russian acquisitions under the Treaty of San Stefano and stripping her of nearly all the advantages she had obtained by a two years war costing her a hundred thousand soldiers and a hundred millions of money. Russia is presumably a proud and high-spirited nation; but what the Powers required at her hands in the general interest, the United States are counselled to hastily refuse. When Prussia overthrew the Austrian Army at Sadowa, Prussia consented to immediate peace because France, with the support of Great Britain proposed that a conference of the Powers should consider the questions at issue. Prince Bismarck stated that it was to avoid the conference he gave Austria such good terms. The European Aeropagus, about which we used to hear so much, is to be absolutely treated as of no account whatever, so that the United States may have a free hand and become a great naval, and, as the German Emperor would say world-power and give the laws of peace to all the minor States. That is a vision in which it is very perilous to indulge. Three of the Great Powers have habituated themselves to common action in the remoter East and have found the experience on the whole encouraging. But they have hitherto been alone in that combination. The second class Powers have not been included in it. What has just befallen Spain, will infallibly suggest to the second class Powers the prudence of listening to suggestions that are sure to be made to arouse themselves against the risk of spoliation by entering into close alliance with their more potent neighbours to oppose a united resistance to all aggressors.

It is an open secret that the Emperor William has long sought to bring Holland into the German system, thus securing in the lesser State her possessions in the Further East while obtaining for his own navy the services of 50,000 excellent seamen and numerous coaling stations in distant seas. Dutch patriotism has hitherto shrunk from the sacrifice that would be involved in Holland changing her status as an independent State for that of Bavaria or Saxony. But if the Dutch come to realise that they may be stripped of all their possessions by any stronger nation, and that the other Powers may from one motive or another stand aloof, with folded arms, they may, and very probably will give ear to the voice of the charmer. Spain if she desires to preserve the Balearic Isles, the Canaries, Centa, whatever remnant of her patrimony may be left to her when peace is signed will also have to consider the wisdom and even the necessity of finding allies on the Continent. Portugal must trouble for her possessions in Africa and India. The smaller States will be compelled by the stern logic of recent facts to seek safety in drawing closer to the Great Powers who will know how to turn the populations and the necessities of their weaker neighbours to their own advantage. The danger of some such untoward development of the international complications that have become so pronounced in the last three years is enormously aggravated by wild and random anticipations of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States in a great war against the other Powers. Those who fancy such a combination have short memories. They must have forgotten the furore created in the States by Mr. Olney's despatch threatening war with Great Britain, because Lord Salisbury declined to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration. Mr. H. M. Stanley pointed to the imminent danger of actual war, for not in the New York press only, but in every newspaper in every State from Maine to Florida. President Cleveland's expansion of the Monroe doctrine—that the presence of a European Power on the American Continent was an anomaly and an anachronism and in its nature ephemeral—was heartily accepted and re-echoed. That keen observer who had just made a long journey, though the Union warned the British public, that they would be cruelly undeceived if they believed the assertions in the London press, that the feeling of hostility was not real. Mr. Frederick Grenwood in an article in the current *Nineteenth Century* that ought to be carefully weighed, points out that when the United States have secured Cuba and peace has been secured, the need for an alliance will disappear, and with the need, all thought of an alliance. The States in his view will drop all notion of it with a joyful sense of relief, for it will mean that they do not commence their new career "with every door of friendship closed against them except one" There is no reason why we should have every door of friendship closed against us except one—especially since it is quite possible that the one in question might be slammed in our faces if we approached it at an in-opportune moment. Our American cousins have come to look upon themselves as heirs-at-law to Canada and the British West Indies.

THIS evening the University Senate, will be asked by Mr. Justice Ranade to adopt a letter to Government in reply to the letter in which sanction to the introduction of the "compartments" system into the University examinations for degrees was withheld. A subsidiary reason advanced by Government for hesitating to confirm the decision of the Senate was that a majority of the Syndicate did not approve the changes proposed. The draft reply objects to this attitude, principally upon the grounds that the Act of Incorporation vests "the entire management and superintendence" of the University in the hands of the Senate while the Syndicate is absolutely unknown to the Act. It may be said with equal truth that the British Cabinet is unknown to English law, although as the late Mr. Gladstone pointed out, upon the Cabinet "is concentrated the whole strain of the Government and it constitutes from day to day the true centre of gravity for the working system of the State." The Syndicate of the University has however a well defined legal status under the Bye-laws which have the force of law, and vests the executive Government of the University in the Syndicate "subject to the revision and control of the Senate." To the opinion of the executive of the University "the true centre of gravity of its working system," Government have every right to attach importance, when exercising their powers of veto. It is not a statutory obligation on the part of Government to give reasons for the exercise of these powers—though on many grounds this is desirable—and even if divergence of view between the Syndicate and the Senate was the sole reason for refusal to sanction a proposal, the legality of the veto would in no way be impaired. The Fellows have the remedy in their own hands if they are dissatisfied with the executive of the University—they can year by year elect Syndics who will more fully represent their own views. But this is actually made a ground for objecting to the attitude of Government, as the draft letter says that "it does not follow that the opinion of the Syndicate of one year will necessarily be the opinion of the Syndicate of another year." As a matter of fact, however, the views of the executive body have been much more uniform throughout a series of years than those of the Senate. The frequency with which Syndics are re-elected year after year, shows that on the whole, the Senate feels that it could not commit the executive work to more competent hands. The draft letter, however, suggests that there is as good fish in the sea as out of it, and remarks that "the limited number of which the Syndicate is composed precludes the possibility of utilising all the talent in the Senate." But as there is this limitation the natural inference is that the Faculties are specially careful to select the best talent available. The opinions of the Syndics are those of picked men and are therefore entitled to the special weight which the Governor-in-Council gives them in the exercise of the duty imposed upon him by the Legislature, of taking all the facts into consideration before sanctioning the proposed changes.

It is precisely because the number of Syndics is so limited that only well qualified men can be chosen, by the Faculties, consistently with a proper sense of duty. Everyone knows that a subject can be more thoroughly discussed by a small committee of experts than by large heterogeneous body like the Senate. That even in the eyes of the Senate itself this is recognised is shown by some of the bye-laws passed by that body. Under these bye-laws the Arts Faculty with its 250 members and the other faculties with smaller memberships, are but advisory boards to the Syndicate. Why should Bye-law 22 require that no proposal shall be brought before the Senate which has not in the first instance been considerad by the Syndicate or submitted for their consideration for a period of at least three months, if it is not in recognition of the fact that the discussion is likely to be more thorough in the Syndicate than in the Senate? The amendment of Mr. Justice Ranade's motion of which Dr. Mackichan has given notice is apparently designed to lead to the proposed grouping of subjects being considered by the Syndicate in the first instance, under this Bye-law. If this view be correct and the proposal to group subjects is a new one altogether, is not Mr. Justice Ranade's proposition itself out of order as indirectly asking the Senate to entertain a "proposal that has not in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate?" If, as contended in the draft letter it was intended that the functions of the Syndicate were to be only of a preparatory character, there would have been no bye-law against a proposal being directly adumbrated in the Senate provided the member or the Faculty bringing it forward simply prepared it for such submission in proper form. But after all these polemical questions have very little bearing on the subject with which the rest of the draft letter deals. No amount of argument can deprive the Governor-in-Council, of the right he undoubtedly possesses to regard the attitude of the Syndicate as one of the factors to be taken into consideration, in coming to a decision as to whether to give or witbold his sanction to the changes proposed in the examination system. We, therefore, agree with Mr. Banaji that "there is no need to make any reference to the respective powers of the Senate and the Syndicate in the government of the University," and we should have been glad to see an amendment to Mr. Justice Ranade's motion brought forward for the deletion of the paragraph of the letter in which the question is raised.

THE mortality in Bombay is still on the ascending scale. The total of the week, 568, is 45 more than in the previous week which capped its predecessor to the extent of 83 deaths. We are still, however, a little below the normal rate of mortality based on the census figures. But as these figures are notoriously unrepresentative of the present state of population, they do not remove the impression that the health of the city does not present a very favourable outlook. The births numbered only 184 as against a mean average of 300. However there is no ground for despondency. We are at least as well off as we were twelve months ago. The total mortality in the same week of last year, when only nine plague deaths were registered, was 678, being 110 more than at the present time. The difference is partly attributable to the mild epidemic of cholera which then prevailed and partly to the very exceptional mortality put down to the phthisis, many of the deaths, it is to be feared, being really plague cases. The deaths from plague in the past week, 63, were greater by 10 than in the preceding seven days and higher than in any week since the end of May. The figures are quadruple those of a month ago when the disease reached a minimum it had not seen for nearly twelve months. Mandvi again heads the list with ten deaths, Sion comes next with nine and then Kamathipura with five. The Umerkari, Market, Phanaswadi, Tadwadi, Byculla and Worli sections each have three deaths, and the returns show that incipient warnings of recrudescence exist in all parts of the town and island excepting the Fort Colaba and Malabar Hill. There is good reason to believe, however, that the total for the week has been increased to no small extent by the importation of cases from the fishing village of Danda and other places in Salsette. A strict medical examination has therefore been instituted at the two causeways and it may be hoped that this source of re-infection will cease to give trouble. The plague mortality has been mainly confined to Hindus, eight Mussalmans being the only victims who are, strictly speaking, outside the pale of Hinduism. The deaths from remittent fever are much below the average. From cholera only two deaths were reported as against a quinquennial mean of 17, but diseases of the respiratory organs claimed rather more than an average number of victims.

PRIVATE letters from Home would seem to show, that in the circles in which Lord Balfour of Burleigh moves, the expectation continues that he will be the next Viceroy. As the sittings of the currency commission of which he is a member is likely to be protracted, however he cannot well come out as early as December, in which case we understand it is probable that Lord Elgin will stay on through at least part of the cold weather.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

AT the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, has been hearing a suit, in which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. claim to recover from Dosabhoy Thackersey and others a sum of Rs. 34,774-10-6, the balance of the price of goods sold to the defendants; and a sum of Rs. 51,802-5-8, as damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants refusal to take delivery of the goods, the product of the Alexandra, E. D. Sassoon, and Jacob Sassoon Mills. The second and third defendants denied their liability, alleging they were not partners of the first at the time he entered into the contract with the plaintiffs. The first defendant averred that, far from the plaintiffs being entitled to any damages against him he was entitled to damages against them to the amount of Rs. 54,469-14-6 by reason of certain breaches of contract on their part. The hearing has not concluded.

THE appointment of Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, as acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was announced some time ago, but it is now stated that section 557 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure is fatal to the appointment. The section runs thus: "No pleader who practises in the Court of any Magistrate in a presidency town or district, shall sit as a Magistrate in such Court or in any Court within the jurisdiction of such Court.

CLIVE DURANT is now lying seriously-ill at St. George's Hospital.

MR. HERBERT CHEETHAM, of the Bombay Gymkhana and Presidency Cricket teams, is maintaining his reputation as an all-round cricketer at home where he is now on leave. Playing for Heaton Mersey against Rusholme a few days before the mail left he scored 65 not out and took seven wickets. Playing for Manchester against Leyland he put together 28 not out, saving the match for the former club which had already lost six wickets for seventeen.

THE following significant advertisement appears in the home papers to hand this week:—

"CHINA."—wreck.—proposed combined action by passengers to Recover Losses from Company.—Will passengers who are prepared to join send names and addresses to Mr. F. F. Crossley, Savoy Hotel, Strand, London?

Mr. A. S. A. WESTROPP, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Assistant Political Agent, Savanur.

THE New Dholera Cotton Pressing and Ginning Company Ltd. has been wound up, and Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Damodar Sancleshwar have been appointed liquidators.

DURING the week ended July 20th, British dollars were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Custom House for export to the value of Rs. 18,23,000. The silver held on account of tenderers at the close of the week amounted to nearly 30 lakhs of rupees.

THE imports into Bombay of leading exportable commodoties (in hundredweights) during the month of May were as under—raw cotton 1,010,195; wheat 3,088,854; linseed 335,919; rape and mustard seed 373,706; tilli or gingilli 51,420; poppy seed 102,846; earth nuts 4,215; castor seed 126,196; indigo 457. Considerably more than half the wheat was imported by rail from the North-West Provinces and Oudh; from our own Presidency the quantity was about 350,000 cwt.

IT is notified that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. H. Crowe, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

CAPTAIN H. G. CARNEGY is to act as Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiwar, from the date Major G. B. O'Donnell gave over charge. Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger, on return to duty, acts as Third Assistant. Lieutenant T. A. F. R. Oldfield to act as Third Assistant until the return to duty of Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger.

LIEUTENANT H. F. JACOB, acting Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months.

MR. J. P. ORR, I.C.S., acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, has been granted furlough for one year and four months.

MR. G. F. KEATINGE, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

MR. RUSTOM PESTANJI JEHANGIR, acting Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. Fazalullah Lutfullah is to act as Fourth Assistant and Mr. R. Maidment as Fifth Assistant during his absence.

MR. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MESSRS. A. E. L. EMANUEL, I.C.S., and C. A. Beyts I.C.S., have been appointed Assistants to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

MR. J. DODGSON, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days.

MR. ERRINGTON LOVELL has been appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden during the absence of Mr. C. DeCourcy Bagliehole.

MR. F. A. SPENCER, has been appointed to act as Marriage Registrar, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. R. King.

MR J. P. ORR, I.C.S., has been appointed First Assistant vice Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., and Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Orr.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. H. MCDONALD, M.B., C.M., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, pending further orders. Surgeon-Major W. A. Corkery on relief acts as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, vice Surgeon-Major H. W. Stevenson.

CAPTAIN E. A. IREMONGER, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, officiates as Adjutant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain J. E. Bush, granted leave.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. B. SMITH, M.B., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Street, D.S.O.

MR. R. GILES, M.A. (Cantab.) acts as Commissioner in Sind from the date the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James C.S.I. I.C.S., gives over charge.

MAJOR F. S. LOWRY, 29th Bombay Infantry, is to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence on leave of Captain H. P. E. Parker.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 19, was 568, giving a death-rate of 33·66 per annum per thousand as against 41·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·23 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 121 died from fevers; of which 63 were bubonic, 1, measles; 2, cholera; 76, phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 107, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 36, still-born; 44, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 17; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 266; Hindu outcaste, 58; Musalman, 149; Parsee, 21; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 8; Eurasian, 5; European, 7; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 184 as against 221 the corresponding period of last year, and 300 the average over the past five years.

GENERAL SYMOSS has returned to Kasauli from Simla, and resumed command of the Sirhind district.

THREE Pathans have been arrested in connection with the recent murder of Mr. Wilde, an Executive Engineer on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and one of the men has confessed his guilt.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in addressing the members of the Calcutta University Institution at their annual general meeting on Tuesday evening, announced that the plague was diminishing, and that there was every prospect that it would speedily die out altogether.

WHILST even a slight increase in mortality from cholera attracts public attention, and forms the subject of frequent official inquiries, observes the Pioneer, "little or no notice is taken of the ravages of malarial fever," which occasionally almost decimate the rural population in various parts of India. In certain districts of the Punjab and Bengal the mortality caused by malarial fever has long afforded ground for anxiety; more particularly in the former Province, where the classes affected are those from which our native army is largely recruited. The total death-rate from fevers in the Punjab was 20·57 as against 19·15 in 1896, 422,826 deaths being registered under the head of fevers. In 19 out of 31 districts, however, the death-rate was below the average, and it was the abnormal increase in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Muzzaffargarh, Hissar, Jhang, Bannu and Dera Ghazi Khan which was responsible for the general excess mortality. In Dera Ismail Khan the death-rate was 40·49 for 1897, an *increase* as compared with the average rate of the previous five years of no less than 17·02. In Muzzaffargarh the increase was 12·19; in Hissar 11·58; in Jhang, 10·42; in Bannu, 8·15; and in Dera Ghazi Khan, 7·41. These high rates are attributed to malarial fevers generally. In the Central Provinces, again, the statistics for 1897 show an increase of about 48,000 cases under this head, over the figures of the previous year. Much of this high death rate is due to water-logging and defective drainage, in some instances arising out of irrigation and railway works interfering with the natural water-fall. In many cases greater facilities for procuring quinine and other prophylactic drugs would go far to check the excessive mortality. With reference to this matter the Punjab Government notes that the experiment for the sale of quinine through the post-offices inaugurated by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick failed owing to the scheme being handicapped by having to contend with the free distribution of the drug by Government agency. A new scheme is now in course of preparation, under which the free distribution outside dispensaries, particularly in the most unhealthy tracts, will not be altogether stopped; but the system will be regulated so as to give the sale through the post-offices a fairer trial.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

REPORTED DECISION OF THE SPANISH CABINET IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A Madrid telegram to the "Mo ning Post" states that the Spanish Ministry yesterday arrived at a unanimous decision in favour of peace, leaving the responsibility of the capitulation of the Cuban Garrisons to Marshall Blanco and General Toral

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS AT JAVITE.

The second expedition with American reinforcements for the Philippines arrived at Cavite on 16th instant, the remainder of the troops sent from San Francisco reaching their destination the following day. General Merritt was expected to arrive in ten days time when the American forces will advance against the city of Manila.

SPANIARDS AND AMERICANS FRATERNISING.

JULY 20.

A friendly spirit prevails between the Spaniards and the Americans at Santiago.

UNAUTHORISED SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

GENERAL TORAL TO BE COURT MARTIALLED.

The Spanish Government denies having authorised the surrender of Santiago and asserts that they left General Toral to act upon his own initiative.

General Toral will be cited to give an explanation of his surrender before a court martial.

M. ZOLA'S FLIGHT.

JULY, 21

The object of M. Zola in fleeing from France, was to avoid being served with the notice of the judgment of the Versailles court, in default of which he will thus be enabled to reappear in court in October.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that M Pavloff persists in his demand to the Chinese Government for the exclusion of British or German instructors to the Chinese Navy and demands that Russian Instructors be appointed.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

JULY 20.

The Government has decided to appoint an additional Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office and Mr. Le M. Gosselin, C.B., Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, has been chosen for the post.

The duties to be performed by the new office will probably be to deal specially with African questions.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The cricket match Gentlemen vs. Players has resulted in the defeat of the Gentlemen by 137 runs.

THE PLAGUE ON THE S. S. CARTHAGE.

The s. s. Carthage has passed Gibraltar where she reported the recovery of the lascar who had been attacked by plague. No further case has occurred on board the vessel.

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS TO BE EXTENDED.

Reuter telegraphing from Shanghai says, the Mingho Guild and the Chinese officials have undertaken the settlement of the Joss House affair.

The Foreign settlements at Shanghai will probably be extended, and it is believed that an extension of the French Concession has already been granted, the Joss House over which the trouble arose being left in the cemetery, provided that the bodies are removed.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The race for the Liverpool Cup run to-day resulted as under :—

Dinna Forget	1
Brayhead	2
Knight of the Thistle	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY, 21.

The P. and O. Company, s. s. Shannon, with the outward Mails of the 12th instant, left here at 11 p.m yesterday.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY IN LODGE ORION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 21.

An installation ceremony took place in Lodge Orion yesterday in the Masonic Hall, large number of gentlemen were present including Lord Sandhurst, several had come from Bombay to take part in the installation of Captain Dundee as master of the lodge, vice Rowlands, retired. About seven Lord Sandhurst arrived and was received at the entrance by several brothers when business commenced, Rowland, the retiring master, said the lodge had suffered a falling off in its members. The installation ceremony was performed by Captain Wise, afterwards Lord Sandhurst, pro District Grand Master of Bombay congratulated the new master and pointed out the great responsibilities of duties which had to be undertaken, he thanked the members of the District Grand Lodge, many of whom had come from Bombay, and regretted that he could not accept the invitation to dinner as he had an engagement at home, but would make a remark which he had made before in other Lodges which he had visited officially that they should remember the character of lodge did not depend so much upon having so many members upon its books as upon peace and harmony which prevailed in it, he might say that he had been in India now some three and a-half years and that the next official visit will be the last one. He was glad to observe the harmony which prevailed between the two constitutions of the fraternity especially so because he held office in both constitutions of pro-Grand Master in one and Grand Master in the other. At the conclusion ceremony the District Grand masterretired, a banquet followed several speeches were made, and a grand musical entertainment closed one of the largest assemblages of masons seen in Poona for long time past.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here. from Colombo, this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.s. s. Indus left Aden, for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at noon and she is expected here on Monday, the 25th instant at noon.

MILITARY SEA-TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

A change which simplifies the present complicated system of charges paid by "entitled" and "not entitled" passengers on board transports has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and comes into force from September 1st next. It is provided that officers' families proceeding as entitled passengers on boardship will pay the full cost of their messing, that is the rates fixed for "not entitled" passengers whether travelling on Indian or Imperial service. The payment in respect of Quartermasters, and officers of like rank is to be limited as at present to ten shillings daily.

VOLUNTEERS' DECORATIONS.

It has been decided by Government that Volunteer officers' in possession of the long-service medal must surrender the same on being granted the Volunteer officers' decorations.

MILITARY KIT CHANGES.

The gradual introduction into India has been officially sanctioned of War office pattern of first field dressing jackets which has been found superior to those now in use in the Indian Army. The only modification decided upon is, the sensible one of making the ou er covering of the jackets of millerained khaki drill with directions for use printed thereon.

COMPOSITION OF BOMBAY REGIMENTS.

The Government of India, have sanctioned the change in the class composition of the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry, which will in future have two companies each of Sikhs, the remainder being made up in case of the 24th of two companies of Hazaras, two companies Punjabi Mohom dans, one company Khattak Pathans, and one company of Waziri Pathans. The composition of the 26th will be the same as the 24th, except that it will have two companies of Baluchis and Brahuis. instead of two com anies of Punjabi Mahomedans.

MARRIAGE OF LADY ELIZABETH BRUCE.

It has been decided that marriage of Lady Elizabeth Bruce with Mr. Babington Smith, will take place in Simla, before their Excellencies leave, near date not definitely fixed, but will probably be third week of September.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Bombay Army :— Captain Cartwright 6th, Bombay Cavalry to officiate as D. A. A. G., Distric Staff, Bombay Command, vice Major Chance, officiating as A. A. G.

Captain O'Brien, Border Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Quetta vice Capt. Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, vacated.

Lieut. Macpherson to be Wing Officer 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Capt. Walters, appointed Wing Commander.

Captain Elphinstone, 8th Bombay Infantry, has qualified for Staff employ.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE MADE IN RANGE FIRING.

Experiment of considerable interest will be made next cold season in five selected regiments of the Punjab Frontier force, with view to substitution of more practical training for present stereotyped range firing. The regiments selected are the Guides Infantry, 1st, 3rd, and 4th regiments of Sikh Infantry, and 1st Battalion of 5th Gurkhas. The system adopted will be to suspend all regulation range practice, except, for recruits and bad shots, and substitute field practice and field firing. The distrubution of prize money being left to the discretion of Commanding Officers concerned subject only of approval of General Officer Commanding.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY.

We hear that a movement has been started with the object of taking measures to perpetuate the name of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in a manner befitting his exalted position among all classes of Bombay society. At one time it was thought the movement should be confined to the Parsis alone ; but other sections of the native community, on hearing of the movement, have expressed their desire to take a share in it ; and with this view a number of gentlemen yesterday morning waited upon Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, among whom were Messrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy, Hurkisandas Narotumdas, Premchand Roychand, Vithuldas Damodardas, Thackersey Mooljee, Jugmohandas Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Rowjee Venayekrow Juggunnath Shunkersett, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Dhurumsee Morarjee Gokuldas, and Abdul Hoosein Adumjee Peerbhoy. Mr. Hurkissundas introduced the subject of the proposed movement to Sir Dinshaw, and suggested that, instead of confining it to the Parsis alone, an opportunity should be given to the general public, including the European community also, to express their sense of the universal respect and esteem in which the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was held. The illustrious family to which he belonged was so well-known throughout the world that a general expression of the whole community of Bombay, it was remarked, would be considered more appropriate than if it were limited to one section of the residents. Sir Dinshaw Petit will call at an early date a preliminary meeting of the representatives of the different nationalities, to concert measures to carry out the proposal of perpetuating the name of the late Baronet. One of the suggestions made was to request the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to be held in the Town Hall with the permission of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may seem fit to the meeting to carry out the proposal.

An "hothiamna" ceremony performed in the Fire-temple at Lower Damaun at 3 p.m. on Tuesday in memory of the late lamented Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, who died on the 18th instant, when every member of the Parsi community attended. The religious ceremony was performed by Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji Panthaki, the priest attached to the Fire temple. After the ceremony was over Mr. Sorabji Manokji Damaunwala, who had attended at considerable inconvenience, as he was not well, in a few words expressed his great sorrow at the death of Sir Jamsetji, which he observed was an irreparable loss to the whole of the Parsi community. The members present subscribed different sums to be added to the charity in memory of the deceased, Mr. Sorabji heading the list. Out of the respect of all the Parsis present at the hothiamna accompanied Mr. Sorabji as far as his residence.

Somewhat late in the day comes the notification that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was closed on Monday last as a mark of respect to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. The Mechanical Engineering School of this Institute is named : "The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. School for Technilogical Mechanical Engineering, after the second Baronet.

A FEW RAILWAY CONUNDRUMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, tell me and my fellow travellers by the G. I. P. Railway what has become of that very handsome and well-stocked book and newspaper stall which used to stand at the platform of the Victoria Terminus ?

What has become of the indicator which used to tell us what time the next train to Poona or Nasik or Calcutta or Madras started ?

Where does the "convenience" of the platform ticket come in when the collector never has change and the public never carries coppers to pay the half-anna for the ticket ?

These are questions which are puzzling travellers and their friends and causing them much inconvenience and annoyance.—Yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, Captain F. W. Packham, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, experienced moderate monsoon with heavy rain and high sea, at the north of Mangalore. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Gisela, Captain F. Masca, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste via Aden and Karachi, met with light south-west monsoon, from Aden to Karachi, thence to port strong rough weather and rain. The same Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, Captain G. Costanzo, arrived here yesterday, from Trieste, had fresh monsoon.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Linga, Persian Gulf, on July 10, says :—There has been a revolution in the Government here last week. Formerly Linga was governed by an hereditary Sheik (Arab), whose family had held the town for about three hundred years. About ten years ago the Persian Government wishing to have the Port governed (?) by a man of their own appointing, captured the reigning Sheik Khalifa bin Said by treachery, deported him to Teheran, "where he died shortly after of severe indigestion," and appointed a Persian Governor. The son of Khalifa bin Said, a boy at the time of his father's capture and deportation, has now come to man's estate and four or five days ago, seizing a favourable opportunity when the Governor was absent and only a sergeant and twenty-fives oldiers, "such as they are," to defend the place, came down from the hills and captured the town. One man was wounded and two killed of the attacking party and one Persian soldier wounded. There was little or no resistance. The attacking party being five hundred strong, made any chance of successful resistance impossible. Shaik Mahomed bin Khalifa after possessing himself of the town wrote or wired to the Shah, pointing out that his family had had the town for three hundred years, and so on, and asked the Shah to reinstate him the son of he late Sheik, promising to pay for the post as much as the Persian Governors had paid. Up to the present no answer has been received, but one is expected by the down mail due here on the 13th. The town is very quiet and all work is going on as usual, in fact if it were not for the bedouins seen with guns slung on shoulders promenading in the Governor's house during the day and the firing of guns and the sound of the Arab watch cries at night, there would be nothing to show that anything out of the ordinary had occurred. If the Sheik is confirmed in the appointment it will, I think, be a very good thing for the port, for since the Persians have had the government nothing has gone well ; thieving has increased to a great extent and the work of the port has been carried on with great difficulty : bribery and corruption ruling. All from top to bottom, except of course, the Governor.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Superintending engineer of the Tapti Valley Railway, reports satisfactory progress during April, May and June. The earthwork as far as mile 44 thence up to mile 50 is well in hand, and from there to mile 65 several lengths are reported nearing completion. Between 65 and 73 the grade has been improved and reduced as the cutting near mile 70 is soft throughout. The piece up to mile 100 should have been completed by the end of June and between mile 100 and 120 the entire length is practically complete, thence again to mile 165 the work is well in hand. Bridgework—very good progress has been made throughout the line and almost all the major Bridges as far as mile 125 have been completely founded, and all the minor bridges are well in hand ; for the present the rains have stopped work, but this will be resumed and pushed forward energetically next September. The rails are actually laid as far as mile 40 and a stoppage will be made there till the rains are over. It was hoped that the call of Rs. 150 per share might be avoided, but the necessity to furnish Government with funds to meet both actual and probable expenditure of 15 lacs on account of English Indents, and some 9 lacs on account of Indian expenses up to the end of October made it imperative. The shares which at one time were quoted at a slight discount are in demand over the par value. It is confidently expected that the first section as far as Vyara or some 35 miles will be completed and open for traffic by October next and it is hoped a further section up to Chichpara or mile 70 in February 1899.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khuubhar-wada	3	1	13
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	5
Total	14	11	68
Total plague deaths to date	30,693	26,3 5	
Same date last year	2	2	85

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Deaths	2

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 20th July 1898.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	268	236	12
Fresh cases	6	4	2
Total	274	240	14

PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS.

The Governor in Council has directed that no tickets to travel by railway to Raichur, Mantmari, Tungabhadra and Kosigi Stations shall be sold from the 27th July to the 3rd August, at any station within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Car Festival at Mantsala, Adoni Taluka, Bellary District. The Governor in Council has also prohibited the attendance at the festival of persons from the Bombay Presidency.

The Medical inspection of through passengers at Ahmedabad has been abolished.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has prohibited the re-importation into any part of the Madras Presidency of empty baskets in which ducks have been sent to Bombay or other plague infected places.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant G O.F. Sealy has been appointed Chief Medical Officer, Railway Inspection duty, Kalyan.

Mr. R. Giles, M.A., has been appointed President of the Karachi Plague Committee during the absence on leave of Brigadier-General T. A. Cooke.

The services of Lieutenant H. E. Browne. I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieutenant G. Thomas, I.S.C., has been appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon P. D. Pagnis has been placed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

The statistical returns of Monday show one fresh attack and one death. The patient attacked was a Mohamedan lad residing in Ward No. 12, who died soon after admission into hospital.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 3rd of July, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (down trains), Chousa (down), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda, were as follows :—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—827, 5,875, 1,291. and 5,153 ; total 13,149. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—18,374, 2,33,803 33,462, and 67,236 ; total 355, 931. Number of suspects detained during the week—102,277, 7, and 48 ; total 431, Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—1,837, 5,044, 694, and 2,230 ; total 9,935. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—433,277, 7, and 61 : total 783.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HART, Commanding Belgaum, has proceeded on 90 days' leave. Colonel Warner, Colonel on the Staff at Bellary, will officiate, and Lieutenant Colonel Allen, East Yorks, will relieve Colonel Warner.

NEW BUILDINGS AT APOLLO BUNDER.

It is stated to be the immediate intention of the Port Trustees of Bombay to reclaim a further portion of the sea to the south of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms ; and the land proposed to be reclaimed has already been apportioned among some of the applicants for it. The extent of the land will be 20,000 square yards, one-half of which has been allotted to Mr. J. M. Tata for the erection of a stately edifice of five storeys, intended for a large hotel on the model of some of the best hotels in Europe and America. The remaining 10,000 square yards will afford room for about a dozen buildings such as would be an ornament to New Bombay, provision being also made for a public garden on the site. The Port Trust authorities received a number of applications for the purchase of building sites on the new reclamation, some of which have been favourably entertained ; and the work of construction of the intended buildings will be taken in hand without delay. Between these structures and Mr. Tata's hotel, a large public garden will be provided, which will doubtless add to the attractions of the Bunder. One of the new sites has seen allotted to the Anglo-Indian Association. Mr. W. B. Green's refreshment-rooms will be displaced by a convenient stand for public conveyances. Mr. W. B. Green, with the enterprise for which he has been noted, intends to build a stately restaurant on the new reclamation at a cost of Rs. 3,25,000. The dimensions of the building will be 2,880 square yards. It will face the sea and will be four storeys high. The plans and designs have been prepared by the popular architects of our city, Messrs. Gostling and Morris. The building will be enclosed by a low stone wall with ornamental iron railing round it. The ground floor will be provided with a Bar, to the east of which will be a large room for the special accommodation of ladies, and to the west a shop for the sale of provisions and other articles suitable for ladies. There will also be an excellent bath with the latest improvements, a billiard-room, and special dining and sitting rooms. Extensive cellars will be constructed under the ground floor, in one of which will be erected a soda-water manufacturing machine. In front of the restaurant will be a small private garden. On the first storey will be provided an extensive dinning-hall, while on the second, third, and fourth storeys will be constructed a large number of sitting and bed-rooms. It is intended to begin the construction of Mr. Green's restaurant in September next ; and the work is expected to be completed in a year and a-half.

Mr. Tata's hotel, besides being an architectural addition to Bombay, will rival some of the best hotels in Europe and America. It is said that everything that Mr. Tata touches turns to gold. This is, indeed, high testimony to his mastery of financial details, his thorough grasp of the probable success of projects that he takes in hand, and his unerring instinct in discovering fresh fields for the safe and profitable investment of his wealth. Mr. Tata has heard several European and American visitors to Bombay express a regret that the city connot boast of a single hotel to rival the best establishments in Europe or America, and Mr. Tata has undertaken the project in question to remove the reproach levelled at Bombay. He procured plans and designs of some of the largest European hotels, and having closely studied them, has prepared a new plan with certain modifications to suit the Indian climate and local conditions, which will shortly be submitted to the Port Trustees for approval. The new hotel will face the east, and will have a private garden attached to it. It will be five storeys high. A portion of the ground-floor will be let for shops. There will be a large restaurant, a spacious billiard-room, a Turkish bath with the most recent improvements, and a refrigerator for the preservation of provisions for a long period. It will be the first refrigerator of an expensive kind in Bombay and in addition to its use for the purposes of the hotel, and for keeping the rooms cool, it will be open for use to the general public at reasonable rates. On the first storey will be constructed a commodious dining saloon, a sitting room, and a boudoir for ladies, in addition to a large hall for special dinners, concerts, &c., similar to those to be found in the largest European hotels ; as well as several small private billiard and dining and bed-rooms. On the second, third and fourth storeys will be a number of sitting and bed-rooms. A lift will of course be provided for the use of the residents, while the whole premises will be lighted with electric and incandescent gas lamps. Mr Tata intends to entrust the management of the hotel to a Swiss manager, and expects that it will attract many permanent residents. The completion of the building will take four years ; and the cost is estimated to be from ten to twelve lakhs of rupees.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ELPHINSTONE *VS.* INDO-BRITISH.

The opening match in the first round of cricket competition was played on Wednesday last between the above Schools. The Elphinstonians in the first innings scored 123 runs for six wickets, when their captain, J. Mody, declared the innings closed. Mody, Desai, Date, Parulkar, Dabholkar, and Dastur played well and scored 27, 23 (not out), 24, 19, 17 (not out), and 12, respectively. The Indo-British captain C.Bill, bowled well, taking 4 wickets for 53 runs. The young boys of the Indo-British Institution fielded with zeal and energy even after the century was telegraphed. Their whole team was disposed of for 15 runs, out of which C. Bell alone contributed 10 (not out) by playing a steady game. For the Elphinstonians, Darji took 5 wickets for 4 runs, and Date 3 for 8. In the second innings none of the Indo-British players could enter into double figures, as C. Bell, the mainstay of their side, was clean bowled by Dastur for 2. The remaining players were all out for 17, S. Todd, 6 being the top-scorer. For the Elphinstonians, Desai took 3 wickets for 5, Dastur 4 for 9, and Parulkar 2 for 1. Thus the Elphinstonians won the match by an innings and 94 runs.

TIGER-SHOOTING FATALITY.

The oft-quoted axiom of ignorance being bliss, under certain circumstances, most certainly does not apply in the case of tiger-shoting, as a luckless soldier of the Bedfordshires, stationed at Bareilly, found to his cost. Along with four comrades, Private Dell, a man in the prime of life, went for a trip in the Terai separating Morabad District from the Hills. In the course of their wanderings, the sportsmen encountered a tiger and succeeded in wounding Stripes. Next day they entered the jungle on foot to search for the animal : a foolhardy proceeding constantly condemned by skilled shikaris. The quest of the soldiers was only too soon brought to an abrupt termination by a sudden charge from the tiger, which seized Private Dell, and mauled him frightfully, nearly biting through his right arm and leg. The wounded man was conveyed on a rude litter to the nearest railway station and thence to Bareilly, where he shortly afterwards died from loss of blood and the effect of his injuries. Tommy Atkins rarely possesses rifles suited for big game shooting, when quickness of aim is a vital necessity, and he ought to be cautioned against going after tigers instead of adhering to his usual forms of sport, namely, deer, pigeons, and other birds of the air. Whether the other men managed to revenge the fate of their companion and kill Stripes has not yet been clearly ascertained.

Colonels Hill and Tucker, remarks a contemporary have got by no means an easy task in unravelling the mystery which hangs over the possession of arms of precision in the hands of the Afridis, and the result of their enquiry will be watched with interest. It is sincerely to be hoped that some check will be placed on the number of passes given, for powder and shot, by officers in Punjab regiments to trans-frontier Pathans going on furlough, and that the pernicious system of presenting native officers with the latest pattern revolver or a Lee-Metford rifle may be knocked on the head.

That an average of eighty rifles per annum for the last ten years have been stolen sounds well nigh incredible, and there must be something very "rotten in the State of Denmark" for such a state of affairs to exist. With such a plentiful supply of water close at hand, surely, it would be worth the Government's while, in places like Peshawar and Nowshera, where attempts at rifle thefts are a nightly occurence, to light the guardrooms and the isolated sentries' posts by electric light which would be the means of saving, not only a very considerable number of rifles, but as many valuable lives which are yearly taken in cold blood by an alert Utman Khel or a mean cur from the village of Jam. The return shows the number of rifles lost during the last ten years, but no mention is made of the number of sentries who have been brutally murdered or dangerously wounded while on sentry go during that period.

ALLEGED INDIGNITIES TO A CORPSE.

REFUSAL TO GIVE UP THE BODY OF A CHILD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. Framji Dhanjibhoy Postwalla, weaving-master in the Oriental Mills Company, and presented the following information against Dr. Kaikhooshro Nusserwanji Bahadurji, Physician in charge of the Parsi Fever Hospital, at Parel, charging him under section 297 of the I. P. Code with offering indignity to the corpse of a Parsi child.

I Framji Dhanjibhoy Postwalla, make oath and say as follows :—I am a Parsi and follow the religion of Zoroaster. I am a weaving-master and reside at Grant Road. About Christmas of last year my late wife Nawazbai and I went to reside in the bungalow at Grant Road, of Ruttonbai, her mother's sister, and her husband, Ruttonji Maneckji Ratnagar, by whom she had been adopted as their child. We took with us our two daughters, who were the only surviving children of the three we had by marriage. Nawazbai was then pregnant, and on 3rd March last, when she was advanced in pregnancy about eight months and a-half, she felt a little feverish and had a slight swelling on her lower joints as used to be the case with her about the time of delivery. Dr. Ardeshir Hormusji Ghaswalla, the family doctor of her adoptive parent, was called and informed of these circumstances ; and she was under his treatment till the afternoon of 3rd March last, when suddenly and without any instructions from me, one Dadiba Hormusji Billimoria, nephew of the said Ruttonji Maneckji Ratnagar, came to the bungalow, bringing Drs. Bahadurji and Ghaswalla. Dr. Bahadurji proposed to Nawazbai to go to the Parsi Fever Hospital, of which he was in charge, promising that every care would be taken of her during her impending confinement. Nawazbai strongly objected to go in the condition she was then in. But inspite of our joint protest she was taken to the said hospital on the evening of 3rd March. I was not permitted to stay in the hospital to attend to her, and it was with great difficulty that I was allowed to see her a few minutes the next day. In consequence of the terrible fright she underwent at her removal to the hospital amidst surroundings intolerably horrible for a female of her position and breeding, and in consequence of the absence of the needful attention and attendance, and of the necessary appliances urgently required for a person in her condition at the time, I am informed, and verily believe, that some time on the night of 4th March my wife Nowazbai gave delivery to a child a few days before the full time, that the child was alive when born that it cried for some time, but that mother and child both died soon after. I received no information of the calamity that had overtaken me till 6 o'clock on the morning of 5th March, when there was only time for me to proceed to the Parsi Towers of Silence to have a last look at my dead wife before her remains were disposed of according to Parsi customs and religion. I found that her corpse was brought on a cot, but the corpse of the child to which she had given birth was not with it, and I am informed and verily believe that that the corpse of the child was detained in the hospital by the House-Surgeon, Dr. Kaikhushro Mancherji Hiramaneck, under the orders of the chief Medical Officer, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji. Nobody ever asked me for my permission or consent to such detention, and I never gave it. Not content with the detention the body of the child, I am informed and verily believe, was put in a jar and was exposed to the view not only of Parsis, but of various people of other creeds under the orders and by the directions of Dr. Bahadurji. I say that there was no greater indignity to the corpse of a Parsi man, woman or child than to be detained, put in a jar, and exposed to the gaze of people, especially of people not Parsis. According to Parsi custom and religion, when a mother dies on the delivery of a child which, whether full-grown or not, is born dead or dies soon after, the body of the child must be sent with that of the mother for disposal to the Towers with the usual ceremonies. There is nothing more repugnant to Parsi custom and religion than for a corpse to be detained in the manner in which the corpse of the child was, and the detention was insulting to my religion and calculated to grievously wound my feelings. The subsequent treatment of the corpse by being put in a jar and exposed as mentioned was not less repugnant to Parsi custom and religion, and was equally insulting to the Parsi religion and calculated to grievously wound the feelings of all Parsis. I further say that the indignities, to which my child's corpse was subjected, has as a matter of fact, insulted the religion to which I belong, and severely wounded the feelings of myself, my family and my co-religionists. I and my brother, Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Postwalla, have made several efforts to get possession of the corpse and offered to receive it under conditions which would preclude all future question of identity and state of maturity, and a long correspondence has taken place in reference thereto, which I will produce at the hearing of my complaint. But, on one pretence and another, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji has not yet given up possession to me of the corpse. I am informed that Dr. Bahadurji, by whom and under whose orders the corpse of my child was treated as mentioned above, has endeavoured to excuse his acts by urging in a letter to the Secretary of the Parsi Punchayat Funds (the trustees whereof are connected with the maintenance of the Parsi Fever Hospital) that the child was not born alive and that it was more a pathological specimen than a full-time infant, and as such was preserved for examination. I say that, according to my information and belief, it is not true that the child was not born alive, and that whatever may be meant by calling it more a pathological specimen than a full-time infant, I say it was a child born after a pregnancy of more than eight months and a-half, whose corpse could not and should not have been detained and treated in the manner aforesaid. Under the circumstances, I say that Dr. K. N. Bahadurji offered the several indignities described above to the corpse of my child well knowing that the feelings of myself, my family, and my co-religionists would be thereby wounded and our religion insulted, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 297 of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate inquired whether a similar application had been made before.

Mr. Metha replied that Mr. Murzban had applied before, but as he was not prepared with an information at that time he withdrew. Mr. Mehta added that, as his far as his practice up-country in cases of this kind was concerned, it was enough for the purpose of the prosecution if the defendant had a knowledge that his act was likely to wound the feelings of the complainant. The difficulty now was how to deal with the body. According to Parsi religious customs the corpse ought to have been consigned to the Towers of Silence within twenty-four hours after death, but in this case they would have to consult the Dastoors (the Parsi high priests) as to what they should do.

The magistrate remarked that he would like to hear what the other side had to say in the matter, and he would issue a notice calling upon the defendant to show cause why process should not issue against him

Mr. Mehta observed that the prosecution was not actuated by vindictive motives, and was ready to abide by the order of the court.

A notice was then issued and made returnable on 29th instant.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A Special General Meeting of the members of the above Fund was held on Wednesday last at 5-30 p.m. at the office of the B. E. I. Printing Press Co., Limited, No 75 Marine Street, Mr. J. F. Rodrigues in the chair. The Secretary, having read the circular convening the meeting, brought to the notice of the members present that, since the 1st January 1898, 10 deaths had occurred among the members of the Fund, owing chiefly to the plague, and that their nominees had sent in their claims for Bonuses ; but that as the present number of the members in the Fund did not reach the minimum number which, under the reorganization of the Fund, was deemed necessary to render it a success, and as the monthly subscriptions collected from the 1st January to the 30th June 1898 were not adequate enough to pay the nominees of the deceased, the full bonus promised when the Fund was reorganized could not be paid. He request the members present to advise him how to pay the nominees who had sent in their applications for bonus. After a lengthed discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the nominees be paid proportionately from the collections actually made from the 1st January to the 30th June 1898. It was also resolved that such of the members as had not paid their subscriptions up to the 30th June should be called upon to pay the same within a month ; in default their names to be struck off the roll of members. A third resolution was passed to the effect that in the month of December next, a special general meeting of the Fund be held to consider the position of the Fund and to take such steps as may then be deemed necessary. With a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Monday evening, the rate of interest was reduced 1 per cent. The present rate is 6 per cent.

News reaches the frontier paper from Tirah that the jirgah which returned from Peshawar on the 2nd July was by no means "razi," and had left Peshawar in a huff. The Kambar Khel Section having paid up their fines, were under the impression that the usual "muajah," or tribal allowance, would be granted, and that bye-gones would be bye-gones, but they have been disillusioned.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE OF MADRAS.

The Madras Harbour Trust Board has recently had under consideration the necessity of providing pipes on the north arm for the purpose of landing petroleum and petroleum fuel from tank steamers. Up to the present only one firm, Messrs Best and Co., has imported kerosine oil in bulk, and it has had its own pipe, which was laid along the north arm of the Harbour with the approval and permission of the Trustees. A second firm, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., is now contemplating the importation of petroleum in bulk, and has asked to be allowed to place one or two pipes on the north arm, and Messrs. Best and Co. now require another pipe for liquid fuel. It is obvious, says Mr. J. N. Atkinson, as chairman o the Harbour Trust Board, that some restriction is necessary and an indefinite number of pipes could not be laid by private parties within the board's premises. The Trustees have therefore decided to provide whatever pipes are necessary and to make a charge for their use. The rate of dues at present levied is 12 annas per ton of 20 cwt., or its equivalent 270 imperial gallons, and in the opinion of the Board an additional charge of 2 annas per ton will be sufficient. Resolutions to this effect were passed at the Board's meetings on the 1st and 29th April, copies of which were forwarded to Government with Mr. Atkinson's letter.

A Memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, enquired how 270 imperial gallons to the ton were arrived at. In reply the Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board stated that the specific gravity of refined petroleum varies and a ton of 270 imperial gallons was calculated according to such information as Messrs. Best and Co. had in February, 1893, and was accepted as a reference to the Calcutta Port Commissioners had elicited the information that 280 imperial gallons was taken as the equivalent of a ton at that port. The South Indian Railway Company take 275 imperial gallons as equal to one ton, their special tank vehicles being marked "2750= 10 tons." Messrs. Best and Co. state that the oil they are now receiving has a specific gravity of 0·8145, or 8145 lb. per imperial gallon giving 275 gallons per ton. It is obviously inconvenient that a calculation should be made when assessing Harbour dues as to the exact specific gravity of each cargo of oil which arrives ; and in fixing the ton at 270 imperial gallons, the Board has hitherto merely accepted the quantity claimed by Messrs. Best and Co. to be the equivalent. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. are now importing Sumatra oil and they state that the specific gravity of Sumatra refined kerosine oil is ·801 and that the number of gallons in a ton of 2,240 lbs. is 279·6504. It would, therefore, be fair, says the Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, to so amend the Board's schedule as to fit a ton of refined kerosine at 280 gallons, as has been done at Calcutta. A notification has accordingly been approved by the Government of Madras for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

ARMS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

The case of Fracis, Times, and Co. vs. The Sea Insurance Company (Limited), was brought in the Queen's Bench Division on June 29 by the Plaintiffs to recover for loss under a policy of marine insurance effected with the Defendants, who carry on business in Liverpool. It appeared that the Plaintiffs were in the habit of exporting arms and amunition to three places in the Persian Gulf—Muscat, Bahrein, and Bushire, and that they had done so since 1887, without any interference from the Persian authorities, although there was a nominal prohibition against the importation of such goods into Persia. In November last the Plaintiffs shipped arms and ammunition on the steamship Baluchistan for their stores in the Persian Gulf. Plaintiff said the goods were, in fact, never intended for Persia at all, with the exception of a small quantity of amunition, valued at 16l., which was going to Bunderabbas, a place east of Bushire, in fulfilment of a private order from a residens there. In the body of the bill of lading it was stated that the goods were to be delivered at Bushire, but on the back of it was indorsed "Bahrein, via Bu-hire, Muscat optional." In December the Baluchistan arrived off Muscat. She was there met by her Majesty's ship Lapwing, which fired a shot across her bows. An officer boarded the Baluchist

which may be also wrong that this confiscation was not by the Persian Goverment.

Mr. Scrutton.—I do not know. We have no evidence on the subject.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—No, there is not; but I have got my own opinion about it. The goods were seized by a British man-of-war.

Mr. Pickford.—And not in Persian waters?

Mr. Scrutton.—The goods were going to Persian waters port-marked.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—What inference can one draw from this seizure? The reason I refer to this is that one of the arguments used by the Defendants is an argument after the event. "See," they say, "how important it was to disclose all this, because the very thing has taken place"—namely, that there was a prohibition, and the prohibition was put into operation. And I ask myself was that prohibition put into operation?

Mr. Scrutton.—It appears to me quite clear that it was, and the guns have been sent up to Teheran Besides, the guns which were seized were originally intended for Persian territory, but they changed their destination. There was also a seizure in Persian territory of guns which have been sent to the capital of Persia. At any rate, they do not seem to have come to the British Government.

Mr. Pickford.—We have got the receipt of the British Consul for them.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—What I understand you to say is this, that there was a prohibition in existence which might at any time be put into operation; and that the fact that it had not been put into operation for a very long time did not after the circumstance that the prohibition existed, and might be put into operation. You further say that this was a material fact.

Mr. Scrutton.—That is my point, and that this material fact was known to the Plaintiffs and not known to the underwriters.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—I agree that there was a prohibition in existence, and I think I may say that the Plaintiffs knew the existence of it. But I am not satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances, that it is at all material. I cannot help thinking that if the underwriters had been told the facts they would have said, "Oh, it does not matter."

Mr. Scrutton.—I should have thought it probable that they could ask for higher premiums.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—Oh, they would always ask for higher premiums, but would they get them? Suppose these gentlemen had been told that there was a prohibition, but which had never been acted upon, would you say that is material?

Mr. Scrutton.—If the prohibition is part of the Parsian law, I should say it is material.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—Suppose Haroun Alraschid, of the "Arabian Nights," had made such a prohibition, and it had never been acted upon, should you say that was a material thing to disclose? (Laughter.)

Mr. Scrutton.—Fortunately, I am not called upon to give an opinion upon that.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—It is a matter of degree. For 18 long years nobody ever heard of this prohibition being put into operation. It was simply used as a sort of screw for extorting big duties. If you like you may say that the Persian Government could have prevented the goods from being landed, or if they were landed that they were liable to confiscation. I doubt whether this was a legal seizure. What right had they to take these goods? They were going, as I understand, to Muscat, and possibly to be put out at Muscat.

Mr. Scrutton.—I do not care whether the seizure was legal or illegal; it was a seizure purporting to be made under the existing prohibition.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—I do not know how the Lapwing came to act. There was no Persian official on board (laughter).

Mr. Pickford.—We made some inquiries at the Foreign Office about these matters, but we were told not to make any disclosure of communications between the English and Persian Governments on the matter.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—No; it could not be done.

Mr. Scrutton.—Answers have been given in the House of Commons.

Mr. Pickford.—Oh! (laughter.)

Mr. Scrutton.—I do not know what importance your Lordship may attach to these answers. You may know their importance better than I do. Your Lordship said the Plaintiffs having acted honestly was not an element for consideretion.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—I agree with you that it is not an element, but it does weigh with me very much when I am thinking what the underwriters ought to do. I am not going to press you to pay if you don't think you ought. I shall give you my decision, not in reference to what I think you ought to do, but what I consider to be the law.

Mr. Scrutton.—This is not the only case there are others which are to be tried, and the Defendants stand on their strict legal rights. The importation of arms into Persia was illegal by the Persian law.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—Good gracious, On the face of the evidence?

Mr. Scrutton.—On the face of the prohibition it undoubtedly was.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—But this is a prohibition which, as I shall probably find, the Shah himself permits his officers to violate.

Mr. Scrutton.—I do not find the slightest evidence of that.

Mr. Justice Bigham.—Why, he sends his officers. and they openly take the duties, and allow the importation of arms.

Mr. Pickford, replying for the Plaintiffs, contended that there had been no concealment, nor did the Plaintiffs know of any prohibition which was intended to be put into effect. The prohibition was for the purpose of raising the duties, and nothing more. The Birish Resident wrote that the trade in arms was a flourishing one; that the sums obtained by local authorities for conniving at it were considerable and that their was no real intention of carrying out the prohibition on the part of the Persian Government and its officers. Even if the Plaintiffs had possessed the knowledge, and fully communicated it to the Defendants, it would not have had the slightest effect, because all that their knowledge amounted to was that the prohibition was threatened, which it was practically certain would never be enforced.

Judgment was reserved.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

THE eleventh renewal of the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs; the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the nominator of the winner 500 sovs., and the third 100 sovs, out of the stakes; for three and four-year-olds; three-year-olds to carry 8st. 8lbs., four, 9st. 6lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; any winner of a weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 500 sovs. to carry 4lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 7lbs; of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Paris, Eclipse Stakes, or any weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 4,000 sovs., 10lbs, extra. Eclipse Stakes Course (about one mile and a quarter —204 subs, 57 of whom pay 31 sovs. each, and 03 10 sovs each. Closed July 30, 1895.

Lord Rosebery's b c Velasquez, by Donovan, Vista, 4 years, Wood 1
Duke of Westminster's b r c Batt, by Sheen, Vampire, 3 years, Gamosa 2
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b f Goletta, by Galopin—Bisorta, 4 years, T Loates 3
Mr J R Keene's b c St Cloud II, by Cand lemass, Belle of Maywood, 4 years, Allsopp 4
Mr H Say's b h Indian Chief by The Lambkin, Mrs Skelton, aged, Madge 0
Hanamdich, Lane 0
Mr C D Rose's b f Cortegar, by Galliard—Agnes Court, 4 years, S Loates 0
Mr R Oswald's b c St Evox, by St Simon—Saltaire, 3 yrs, Rickaby 0
Mr J W Churton's b c Cheshire, by Chelsea—Lady Hetty, 3 yrs, Madden 0

(Winner trained by Walters Junior.)

BETTING: 9 to 2 against Velasquez, 6 to 1 Batt, 5 to 4 Goletta.

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

An unnamed horse at time of entry.—*Asian.*

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. MAIR has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins.

AFTER a very long and patient hearing, the case in which three artillerymen of the 48th Field Battery at Barrackpur stood charged with having on the 30th of April last murdered Dr. S. C. Sircar was concluded. The speech for the defence and the Judge's summing up occupied the best part of the day. The Jury retired at 4-40 p. m. and returned at 5-45 p. m. with an unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder or culpable homicide, but guilty of causing grievous hurt against all the prisoners. His Lordship sentenced the prisoners to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE "Englishman" publishes a plague chart showing the weekly death-rate from the disease from 7th May to 16th July. It shows that during the week ending the 7th of May the death-rate was four. The highest mortality was reached during the week ending the 18th of June, when 20 deaths were registered. Since that time the lines show no fluctuations but a steady downward tendency. It is, observes our contemporary, of course, premature to draw conclusions, but the course of the disease is so regular and so gradual as to suggest a hope that the plague is slowly losing its virulence. If now, taking the disease on the fall, steady efforts are made to improve the conservancy of the town it is just possible that before the rains are over plague may have disappeared. The present death-rate certainly does not seem to indicate that the rains are favourable to the plague bacillus, on the contrary, it would appear that the peculiar condition of Calcutta and the known prevalence of fever of a malarial type are adverse to the spread of the disease. In other words, it may be that in Calcutta plague, like cholera, assumes an endemic rather than an epidemic shape. At any rate, until more is known about the life history of the bacillus, and what agrees with it or the reverse, it is premature to make up our minds that a bad epidemic must come in the cold weather.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 19th July were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 18th, 17 feet 6 inches against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting are in progress. Water is insufficient in the Dadu, Sehwan, Mirpur, Batoro ann Shahbandar talukas. The rainfall was 5 cents in Keti Bandar. Locusts appeared in Sehwan and Manjhand, causing damage to trees. Want of rain is felt in Kohistan. Fodder is insufficient in Kohistan and Shahbandar. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Sikarpur.—River, 13 feet 3 inches against 14 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Transplantation of rice and other kharif cultivation is in progress. Slight rain has fallen in five talukas. Locusts appeared in two talukas, but caused no damage. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues in one taluka. Kharif preparations are progressing in the whole district and rice seedings have come up in four talukas. There is deficiency of water in Dero Mohibat, Tando Allahyar, Badin, Tando Bago and in Dadwah in the Moro taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—There was rain on the 12th, measuring at Jacobabad 54 cents, at Thul 14 cents, and at Kashmor 1 inch. There was heavy rain on the 18th at Jacobabad. The water supply in the Desert Canal is still deficient. Water is also deficient at the tail of the Jacobabad and Shahdadpur canals. Fodder is sufficient except in Shahdadpur. The prices of jowari and wheat have risen by 6 and 4 chataks and that of bajri has fallen by 8 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain has fallen in four talukas, maximum at Nagar 4 inches 49 cents, minimum at Sanghar 12 cents. More rain is badly wanted in the Desert talukas. Locusts were seen passing through Khipro, but caused no damage.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 16th July 1898).—The rainfall for the week was maximum at Parantij 7 inches 10 cents, minimum at Sanand 17 cents. Sowing of bajri has been nearly completed. More rain is wanted for transplantation of rice. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 17 seers, of bajri 14 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—There was rain during the week: maximum 4 inches 77 cents at Halolo, minimum 76 cents at Kalol. More rain is wanted in the Dohad taluka. Standing crops are in good condition. Sowings in some places are still progressing. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is ample. The price of bajri in Kalol has fallen from 18 to 19 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 18th July 1898).—The rainfall for the week was maximum at Nadiad 3 inches 36 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 36 cents and average for the district 1 inch 28½ cents. Sowing of bajri, kodra and rice is in progress. Green grass is available in many places. The average price per rupee of bajri is 16, of wheat 10 and of rice 9 seers.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 5 inches 2 cents at Vagra, minimum 1 inch 86 cents at Hansot. Sowing operations nave been partly completed and rice is beink transplanted in some places. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was maximum at Chikhli 6 inches 52 cents, minimum at Chorasi 18 cents. More rain is wanted for transplantation of rice in the Olpad, Jalalpor, Bardoli and Pardi talukas. Transplantation of rice is in progress where there is sufficient rain. Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall for the week at Dhulia was 83 cents, and in the district, maximum 1 inch 75 cents at Shirpur, minimum 10 cents at Pimpalner. Sowing of cotton, jowari, bajri and til is in progress. Weeding has been commenced in some places. More rain is wanted for standing crops. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat and jowari have slightly risen while that of rice has slightly fallen.

Nasik.—The rainfall for the week was at Nasik 2 inches 45 cents. The total rainfall sufficient in parts of Sinnar and Baglan. Sowing operations are in progress in some places while in others land is being prepared for kharif crops. Fodder is sufficient and the agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked varibtion in prices.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain daily, heavy on 13th; total of week 7·22 inches; total to date 38·00, being 0·84 above average. Abnormal temperatnre 2° cool on 13th, and 1° warm on 14, 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th; temperature normal on 16th. Vapour in air normal on 13th, 16th and 18th and excessive on all other days. Wind normal on 13th: abnormal wind northerly from 14th and 19th. Thunder and lightning on 13th and 19th.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 10 inches 95 cents at Thana and in the talukas maximum at Kalyan 12 inches 37 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 3 inches 08 cents. Transplantation of crops continues except in the Umargaon petha, where it is interrupted for want of more rain. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 8 3-4 at Murbad, 11 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Dahanu, Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bassein, 9 1-2 at Thana and Mokhada, 8 1-4 at Vada, 8 at Shahapur and 7 3-4 at Bhiwndi.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district, maximum 21 inches 55 cents at Khalapur, minimum 7 inches 14 cents at Uran. Rice seedlings are in good condition. Transplantation is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 9 seers 30 tolas. There has been slight fall in the price at Roha and rise at Nagothna. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There has been seasonable rain everywhere, maximum 15 inches 46 cents at Sangmeshvar, minimum 3 inches 85 cents at Vengurla. Transplantation is in progress. The cattle are in good condition. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was at Poona 1 inch 34 cents, Junnar 2 inches 70 cents, Indapur 29 cents, Khed 1 inch 08 cents, Sirar 87 cents, Purandhar 87 cents, Bhimthadi 24 cents, Maval 5 inches 75 cents, Ambegaon 4 inches 17 cents, Mnlshi 6 inches 71 cents and Dhond 76 cents. In the Deshi portion of the district more rain is wanted. In the Maval tract rain has been sufficient and the young crops of bajri, sava, nagli and mug are in good condition; young shoots of the rice crops, where they have come out, are in fair condition; sowing of rice is still in progress in some places. Lands in the Deshi tract have been ploughed and the kharif crops have been sown in some lands while elsewhere there has not been rain enough for sowing. The condition of cattle is good and fodder is sufficient. In the Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas jowari was cheaper than in the previous week. The district average price of jowari is 30 lbs., of bajri 25 lbs., and of wheat 18 lbs. per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—More or less rain has fallen throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 03 cents at Nevasa, minimum 12 cents at Rahuri. Sowing is in progress in eight talukas and has been retarded in three for want of sufficient rain. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 15 seers 58 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall of the week was 1 inch 5 cents at Sholapur, 1 inch 37 cents at Barsi, 1 inch 45 cents at Madha, 67 cents at Karmala, 72 cents at Pandharpur, 38 cents at Sangola and 1 inch 10 cents at Malsiras, More rain is wanted. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur and Sangola and rice in Barsi. Madha and Pandharpur. Elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 18 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rain fall at Satara measured 2 inches 44 cents. More rain is wanted in Man, Khatav, Tasgaon and Khandala. Sowing has been retarded in Man for want of rain. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—There was slight rain in all the talukas except Baddami, varying from 7 to 34 cents. Standing crops are withering. Sowing has been retarded for want of sufficient rain. Heavy rain is wanted throughout the district. Preparation of land for rabi crops continues. The fodder supply is sufficient. The average price of jowari is 19 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Crops in the Badami taluka have been injured by insects. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Belgaum.—There was rain during the week throughout the district except at Athni, varying from 10 cents at Parasgad to 4 inches 82 cents at Chandgad. More rain is badly needed, especially in the easterly talukas in which young early crops are drying up and sowing of late crops has been retarded. The prices of staple food-grains are generally rising. The fodder and water supplies are sufficient. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is good. Locusts are damaging crops around Belgaum.

Dharwar.—The rainfall during the week varied from 1 inch 8 cents at Dharwar to 7 cents at Gadag; there was none at Navalgund, Nargund and Mundargi. Heavy showers are badly wanted throughout the district for standing crops. Sowing has been retarded in black-soil talukas for want of sufficient moisture. The condition of standing kharif crops is good in the Mallad talukas. The agricultural stock are healthy and the fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 16 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the district: maximum at Ankola 7 inches 87 cents, minimum at Mundgod 42 cents. Sowing and transplantation continue. Weeding is in progress. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 2 cents. Sowing operations are progressing. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram per rupee are 12 seers, 12 seers 60 tolas, 14 seers 55 tolas, and 13 seers 20 tolas respectively.

Wadhwan.—There was no rain during the week. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress. The price of bajri is 14 and that of jowari 16 seers per rupee. Rain is required.

Baroda.—The rainfall measured 2 inches 63 cents. The agricultural stock and standing corps are in fair condition. Ploughing operations have been completed in all divisions except Amreli. Transplantation of rice continues in the Baroda and Navsari divisions. Want of rain is badly felt in Okhamandal. The prices of bajri are 31, of wheat 19, of rice superior 14, and of rice inferior 20 pounds per British rupee.

THE MAKING OF A GENTLEMAN.

EVERY normal young man likes to be well-mannered and well-dressed. And this feeling takes hold of him particularly in the first few years of his young manhood. He finds himself getting along in his business position, he makes friends and is invited here and there. Naturally, he wants to appear at his best.

But he does not exactly know how. He wonders how he should act here and how he should dress there. He watches others, but what seems so easy to them seems very difficult to him. He asks advice or turns to some book of etiquette. But the more he reads and observes the more inexplicable become the various codes of manners and dress which he hears about or reads of. They either vary so much as to confuse him, or he realises that his income will not allow him to keep pace with what he reads is "necessary" in questions of form and dress in "good society." He is in a quandary, and there is where many a young man stands to-day.

The great trouble with young men living in the smaller cities is that they accept the standard of manners and dress of the larger cities as the correct code for the communities in which they live. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing in the world so misleading as the social laws laid down in books of etiquette. Aside from the fact that supposedly "correct" social codes cannot be applied to one in a thousand of our communities, they are not lived up to by any in the large cities save the few who have generally far more money than brains. To believe, for example, that a man must invariably "dress" for dinner, that he cannot go to the theatre without a "swallow tail" coat; that no calls are ever made in the best society of the large cities after six o'clock except in full evening dress is the simplest bosh. The vast majority of men are too busy, and, what is better, too sensible to be guided by such inane laws as the makers of books of etiquette of the large cities would have us believe are at inexorable and as universal as the laws of math matics.

Common-sence rules in dress and manners, the same as in any phase of our lives, and this our young men should learn and understand. A man's manners are not exterior—they emanate from within, from himself. Experience and observation are the only teachers he can seek and use. Etiquette books are useless to him. A young man's progress and favour in the eyes of others does not depend upon his being ostentatiously "correct" in manner, movement, and speech. His strongest and most lasting hold upon the respect and confidence of people comes from something deeper. He must not be boorish, nor slovenly, nor heedless of the feelings or others. It is his duty to carry himself well according to his best instincts, and not by rule as laid down in etiquette books. To be bashful or timid is not a crime. God knows it would be infinitely better if more of our young men were a bit no timid. Years alone can bring ease of manner, and no young man need be discouraged because he finds himself awkward and shrinking at the age of twenty. It is the age when most of us are awkward—when our hands and feet are incessantly in our way. After a while these awkward members of our bodies will find their places and learn of themselves what to do.

So with a young man's dress. At twenty we do not expect young men to devote so much time to their clothes that they shall be correctly dressed upon every occasion. Such useless knowledge is, at that time of life, acquired at the expense of far more important matters. The taste for good dressing, and its knowledge, so far as it is necessary, comes to all of us as we progress. It comes naturally if we observe and are careful of the cleanliness of our persons. No young man need to force his time. It is not expected of him, nor is it wise.

Certainly it is not wise for a struggling young man to ape the customs of the rich or idle whom he see or chances to read about. The streets of our large cities are not filled with men in frock coats and silk hats going to afternoon teas or receptions, social and etiquette writers to the contrary notwithstanding. And where one sees such men, one generally does not see the men who hold the respect and confidence of the community. The latter are at their places of business, dressed as it is most suitable for purposes of business. A young man's welcome as a visitor before evening dinner we have never found to be dependent upon the fact of his wearing an evening coat. The right sort of a young man upon such or any other occasion dresses in the neatest and best manner he can and as well as his income permits. That is always good dressing. To overdress one's station in the world is always poor taste and invariably makes a bad impression. And the fact is always patent. We never yet saw a young man who either hired or borrowed an evening suit for any special occasion who did not loudly proclaim the self-evident fact. When a young man wears clothes beyond his means he invariably shows it and he never fails to make a fool of himself. You can always tell by the way a man wears a coat whether it is his own or if he is accustomed to it. This rule is invariable. It is not what a man wears, but how he wears it, that tells the story. Hence it is so vitally necessary for a young man to avoid overdressing. Nothing betrays more unconsciously and no action lays him open more quickly to ridicule. Not aware of it himself, yet others are instantly.

In all question of manners a young man should always remember that while politeness is a good trait to acquire courtesy is infinitely better. We are far too prone in our day to forget the distinction between these two. This world cannot be too often told that politeness is manners, but courtesy is heart. Mingled with good society can give us that veneer which the world calls a polish of manners, and true politeness is not to be made little of nor scoffed at. It is always comfortable and easy to one's mind to have a polite person near us who will not jar upon one's feelings. Politeness is a fine art, but is an art pure and simple even at its best. Infinitely better is the cultivation of that courtesy of refinement which enters into the feelings of others and holds them sacred. In the one case we have an accomplishment; in the other we have a cardinal virtue.—*Scotsman.*

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN WEST AFRICA.

THE Angola, Messrs. Elder Dempster's steamer arrived on Wednesday from West Africa in the Canary Islands. Among the passengers were the following officers, who have been invalided from Sierra Leone:—Major C. B. Morgan, Lieutenant C. F. Gervies, and non-commissioned officers H. Rose and Duggan. Major Morgan had been wounded in the head whilst conducting operations in Sherbro at a place called Mafua, where a considerable number of people had been massacred by Mendis, Major Morgan belongs to the Three West India Regiment. He is now almost recovered.

The Angola left Freetown on the 14th inst., when H.M. ships Phœbe and Thrush were in harbour. Full particulars had been received of the expedition which went to Rotifunk to avenge the deaths of the American missionaries and to rescue, if possible, Mrs. Cain, should she be alive. The expedition was under Colonel Woodgate, and consisted of some West India troops, frontier police, and some of the New West African Regiment with a large number of white officers. A great deal of opposition was met with before the troops got to Rotifunk, and at one place there were five stockades, which the enemy held until they were driven off by British troops. Colonel Woodgate pushed rapidly on, in the hope of finding Mrs. Cain alive. She was known to have fled into the bush. During the operations, one man of the New West African Regiment was killed, and eight wounded, also about seven of the mounted frontier police, and three of the West India Regiment, as well as one white officer. When the force arrived at Rotifunk they found the place deserted. Half of the town had been destroyed. Some natives, who had fled on the approach of the British troops, were enticed to return, and gave full particulars of the massacre of the American missionaries. The bodies of Mr. Bain and three ladies were found. The body of Mr. Cain and one of the ladies were near the mission-house, and the bodies of the other two ladies about fifty yards away. Nothing could be ascertained regarding the fate of Mrs. Cain. The mission church had only the walls remaining. The iron roof had been torn down, and was lying on the ground. The bodies were naked, but they did not bear the appearance of having been mutilated, as previously reported. The remains were cremated by the troops.

Colonel Woodgate with his men remained four and a half days at Rotifunk, and each day made expeditions into the country, inflicting severe punishment on the murderers. Twenty-two prisoners were brought to Freetown by the expedition, three of them being women. The soldiers as they passed through the various villages saw shocking sights. At the entrance to one town they found eleven bodies, and at other places arms, legs, and feet of natives who had been killed and their bodies dismembered. It was computed that the expedition killed from three to four hundred of the rebels. A great many letters and papers belonging to the Mission were found, and it was understood that a native connected with the Mission who had escaped informed Colonel Woodgate of the place where the valuables of the missionaries had been hidden, and that many of these were recovered.

Colonel Woodgate was well, but his column had a most trying time, and many were ill on arrival at Freetown. The Angola Grand Canary on 21st inst., when H.M.S. Dido was in harbour. H.M.S. Charybdis left several days before.

THE railway budget for the next three years will not run to more than six or seven crores per annum, which sum will include the money required for the improvements and maintenance of open lines. This will be far more reasonable than a ten or eleven crore annual budget, which was supposed to be worked up to in the current three-year period.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s, 1s 12d, and upwards.

HUMOURS OF THE PULPIT.

"MARTIN WEST" tells in "The Church Gazette" of things better left unsaid that he has heard Church of England clergymen of the old school say from the pulpit. He has known a fidgetty Staffordshire person to suddenly stop his sermon, and say, "Mary Yoxall and John Samson, let me inform you that the church is not the place for love-making. If you want to kiss you had better go into the churchyard.

The congregation of a church near London was astonished one Sunday morning to see their old vicar, who was understood to have given up preaching, mount the pulpit stairs on one occasion. It turned out that he had been paying his bills during the week, and they had been too much for him. His wrongs over-mastered his discretion. "There is that rascal Stephen Albret," he shouted. "I have dealt with him for years. Now he has sent me a leg of mutton so hard that I cannot get my teeth into it, and he is thief enough to charge 11d. a pound for it. Such a man is certain to go to hell." He was his last sermon.

The Rev. Richard Hardinge had a cow. All the parish was interested in his cow, for it would not have made a bad steeplechaser. One day, in the middle of his sermon, the Rev. Richard stopped and gazed fixedly out of the window, then turned to the people, and said triumphantly, "There, she has done it! I knew she would. Johnson (his farm bailiff) said he had made the fence so high that Crummie could'n't jump. But she has, I saw her do it, and she's got into the mowing grass. Some of you go and turn her out." Some of "them" did.

In a neighbouring kingdom—Ireland, to wit—the nephew of an aristocratic clergyman married an English girl. The bride, anxious to end a family quarrel, went to his church. She arrived late, when the parson was in the middle of the exhortation. He paused and looked, paused, and looked again. At length, in the middle of the absolution, he burst out, "I always said she was a pagan girl, but I did not think she was as good looking as she is. I never believed that cub of a nephew of mine had so much sense."

A clergyman, who took temporary duty in a convict prison, was rather absent minded. He preached on missions, and thoughtlessly expressed the hope that his congregation "would be liberal at the collection!"

He felt very bad about this blunder; but he came to grief the very next Sunday. His sermon was all right, and not ill adapted for his audience, only for one paragraph: "And to my sisters," it began, "I would say one special word; remember, that when your fathers or brothers or husbands, come home weary from their long day's work," and so on, describing the duties of a good woman. It was beautiful, but wasted—as, of necessity, there was not a single woman present!

The inhabitants of a certain suburb did not think less highly of themselves than suburban people ought to do. On the whole, they deemed themselves superior, and read the Reviews. A strange preacher one morning gave vent to a few simple truisms, and then remarked gracefully, "But there, I daresay that even country bumpkins like you know such elementary things as these."

Another clergyman in the same church one day astonished the congregation by a new reading. "Look here (he said); just do the thing that is right, and care for nobody. Take St Paul's advice: Love your neighbour as yourself, and paddle your own canoe."

A certain clergyman preached a harvest sermon. It had been a very bad harvest, and the preacher inopportunely chose the law of compensation as his subject. "Look how well this works, my brethren (he said); this year you complain of the heat and dryness which has destroyed your crops; wait patiently, and next year very likely it will be just as wet." His farmer audience did not look comforted.

WHY POISONERS FAIL.

SECRETS THAT CANNOT BE HID.

THE St. Neots case has once again directed public attention to a branch of the murderer's art which has more powers of fascination upon the ordinary mind than any other. The science of toxicology for some inscrutable reason is one about which most people are ready to talk, and, oddly enough, about which most people imagine that they know something. Unfortunately, too, it is one in which a good many people dabble, to their own great detriment—so much so that it would be well if it were made far more difficult to obtain deadly drugs than it present. But there is one side of the work of poisoners which they themselves generally forget, and about which the general public knows nothing. Any one can tell you that prussic acid usually kills instantly, that strychnine produces terrible convulsions, that chloral sends its victims into an eternal sleep, and so on. But they forget that there is no poison which cannot be detected—that every poison leaves some trace. These traces are, perhaps, hard to find. The analytical chemist may spend hours, days, and even weeks with test tube and watch glass, with reagent and microscope. But if the poison is there its discovery is only a question of time, and in his forgetfulness or ignorance of this the murderer by poison—whether of himself or some one else—is bound to fail. It is not every poisoner who is as rash as Walter Horsford; but no matter what care be taken, the dead body of the poison-victim will yield its secret as surely as a broken watch in the hands of the maker. From the moment when the aid of the analytical chemist is called in, the fate of the accused—if the case be one of murder—is absolutely in his hands; and if he had a secret interest in the prisoner's destruction nothing would be easier than for him to accomplish it. Though indeed would be a crime impossible of detection, and the idea may perhaps be offered to dramatists and novelists as rather newer than their usual ways of destroying a useless hero or villain. Happily, the analyst, like nature, is usually honest.

Nature is always so, and it is upon her honesty and exactness that the chemist in these cases has to rely. She will always answer his questions readily, and always answers the same question in the same way. Suppose, for example, that a quantity of fluid is suspected of containing poison. The chemist has no idea, perhaps, what poison he will find or in what quantity. He will divide the fluid into four equal parts, one of which is put away for future use—in case of accident, or for re-analysis in case his report requires confirmation. The other three parts will be placed in separate flasks for different tests, and this is where nature's honesty comes in. In testing for one poison the chemist may unexpectedly get a trace of another; but one poison will never, so to speak, answer when another's name is called. And if poisoners once realised the absolute accuracy of nature—her willingness to certify to the presence, say, of one part of carbolic acid in 60,000—they would hesitate before creating such damning evidence against themselves. In the silence and secrecy of the laboratory many and many a dramatic experiment is worked out. Take, for instance, Marsh's famous test. Hydrogen is generated in a flask, and the suspected liquid poured in. If arsenic be there, the newly-born hydrogen seizes on it and forms a gas that will burn. Now watch the analyst as he holds a clean cold porcelain dish against the flame for a moment. Does a brownish spot glisten in the middle? That is poison—arsenic or antimony. If there is the flame, and on both sides of it—a notched spot—it it antimony. If deposited at a little distance from the flame, it is arsenic. Besides, chloride of lime dissolves the stain of arsenic, but not of antimony; protochloride of tin dissolves the antimony, but not the arsenic. Mistake is impossible, and that little mirror has sent more than one murderer to the gallows. The tiny still, the evaporating dish, the dainty little white crucible—all in turn are brought into play, and any one of them at any moment may say in language that cannot be mistaken and cannot lie, "the man or woman who is dead has been poisoned with such and such a posion."

But nature is not only prompt and exact. She is always willing to corroborate or refute. Morphine, for instance, is a poison that needs a good deal of looking for, and under certain circumstances certain microbes have a knack of simulating the effects of morphine poisoning. The first business is to separate the morphine from everything else, and then test the suspected result for colour changes. There are dozens of tests of this kind; all requiring infinite patience, care, and skill. Days may be spent without result, and records of every experiment must be preserved. One twenty-thousandth part of a grain of morphine will turn the mixture blue under hydrochloric acid, starch paste, and iodic acid treatment; but recently all the tests were according to Professor Vaughan, duplicated with putrefactive products. Hence, if the colour-test were the only one available, an innocent man might be hanged or a guilty man escape. A case of this kind, indeed is on record where the analysts obtained all the principal colour-tests for morphine, but where it was conclusively proved that death had been caused by a blow on the back of the head with a heavy piece of iron. Luckily—or unluckily, as the case may be—the colour-test can be confirmed or refuted. The slightest doubt must be removed; and here comes in the dramatic point in a morphine poisoning case. The morphine must be actually found and made visible, crystals must actually appear under the all-seeing eye of the microscope. Days of labour may be spent in concentrating the fraction of a grain that may be dispersed and wandering freely among quarts of fluid and solid matter; but the patient analyst knows full well that if that fraction of a grain be there, it will appear in due time. At last the final evaporation has been made, and in the fragment of dirt adherent to the bottom of the watch-glass lies the evidence that will set free an imprisoned human being, or send him to a murder's doom. Day by day it has been sifting down, and now the chemist takes the tiny glass from the water bath and place it under the microscope. A moment more—the fatal crystal shows in the field of vision, and the murder is out! In cases of metal poisoning the processes are easy by comparison, the results infallibly certain. But in any case the patience and skill of the chemist refuse to be baffled, be the poison never so elusive, and the quantity never so minute. He will be able to find the deadly drug, to pick it out with absolute certainty from all the long list of poisons, and to swear that he knows the key to the mystery which has beaten the keenest detectives."—*St. James Gazette.*

RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH.

THE Council of the Church Association have issued a Manifesto to the people of England on the subject of Ritualism in the Church. They remark that "the rapid way in which the Church is being Romanised is at last making itself felt." It was now more than half a century ago that the movement in favour of Roman doctrine began to take shape at Oxford, under the leadership of Newman. To protect the Bishops and ascertain the true construction of the Acts of Parliament by which the Protestant religion had been established in this country, the Church Association was formed, and the then Archbishop of Canterbury assured the Council that, if the law were but clearly ascertained, "the Bishops would do their duty in seeing it obeyed." At a cost of over 80,000, the Church Association established the Protestant contention in reference to 11 points. "Unhappily, the priest party set themselves to bring both the law and the Judges into contempt, and resorted to all sorts of misrepresentations in order to destroy the moral weight of the judicial condemnation under which they laboured." The document proceeds:—

"A Royal Commission reported that the illegal ritual ought to be restrained, and Parliament passed the Public Worship Act with the express purpose of carrying out the Report of that Commission. But unhappily, the Bishops, as has been recently admitted by Archbishop Temple, conspired together to veto (as it is called) any attempt on the part of the laity to make the clergy fulfil the solemn contract made when they entered the ministry. The lawbreakers soon found that they might safely indulge in any extravagance, because the Bishops' veto would shield them in so doing. One great reason of this was that the Prime Ministers, by whose advice the Bishops are appointed, and to whom they look for promotion, were themselves partisans of the party. Here, however, let us remember that those really to blame are the electors of the United Kingdom. For every voter has it in his power to help to determine who shall be Prime Minister, and therefore, indirectly, who shall be made Bishops. Had Protestants, irrespective of sect or Party, been in deep earnest, they would long ago have compelled the Prime Minister of the day to alter the style of his nominations. The whole endowments, fabrics, prestige, and machinery of the ancient Established Church are in the hands of the clergy, the parish church is even called their freehold, and the education of the young is almost exclusively theirs. Yet the clergy are themselves being trained in colleges largely manned by members of the Secret Societies; the Bishops select for their examining chaplains men who are themselves soaked in Romish superstitions, and is it any wonder that this poisoning of the wells should produce sickness and death in the very hospital of which these men were appointed to be the trusted physicians?

"Yet Englishmen are now asked to hand over the Church established by law exclusively to these Bishops, that is, to the very men who have betrayed her and to whose bad faith the miserable condition of the Church of England is now mainly due! They want you to help them to bring back the old bondage of clerical courts, to administer laws made by the clergy alone, and in their interests exclusively. They seek to get rid of any appeal to the Crown—i.e., to the law of the land as administered in the Queen's Courts by the Queen's Judges, in order that in ecclesiastical matters both priests and laymen may once more be judged only by priests, as though they were more holy and more inspired than other men. In this Nineteenth Century will you consent to revert to the condition of things which existed in the Ninth or the Fifteenth Centuries? You are yet masters of the situation. Your votes are yet those of free men, not as in Ireland. We invite you to help the Church

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE French Minister of War is encouraging the flying machine, or "Avion," of M. Ader for military purposes, to wit, as aerial scouts for discovering the position of the enemy or their manœuvres, and as "aerial destroyers" destined to throw bombs down on troops or cities, and even to fight other aerial destroyers in the air. Trials of the "Avion" were made recently at the camp of Satory, but though successful at first an accident put an end to them. They are, however, considered satisfactory.

The "Avion" is a true flying machine, with large wings like those of a bat, made of silk on bamboo frames. They are worked by a steam-condensing engine of great power for its weight and size. The weight of the motor is about 7lbs. per horse-power. The total weight of the "Avion" is about 1,100lbs. The rest of the machinery is of hollow steel, rigid and light. It is proposed to establish an "Ecole d'Aviation Militaire," and already there is a Laboratory of Aviation in the Rue Jasmin, Paris. Apparently, then, we are about to see the flying machine at last.

Mr. Edward Thorndyke, of the Psychological Laboratory, Columbia University, U. S. has made a large number of experiments with animals to determine the nature of their intelligence, and has been led to the conclusion that animals do not think in the proper sense of the word. Consciousness for them is always consciousness in its first intention, "pure experience" as Lloyd Morgan calls it. They feel all their impressions as we feel our sensations, and they act in a particular manner, not because they think about it, but simply because they "feel like doing so." Thus their mental life never gets beyond the lower grades of human consciousness.

Conception, inference, judgment, memory, self-consciousness, social consciousness, imagination, association and perception in the ordinary sense of these words are all absent from the animal mind, which is comparable to that of "a man playing tennis." Mr. Thorndyke therefore concludes that the human mind was not developed from small and simple to large and complicated sensations, but from direct to indirect connections in which a stock of isolated consciousness plays a part. In other words, it has passed from pure experience to discrimination, generalisation, and abstractions, or from directly practical associations to a rapid luxuriance of free ideas, such as we find in children.

"Mal de theatre" is a fainting fit which attacks persons at the play, generally after a hasty dinner at some restaurant, and when they arrive at the theatre overheated. The only treatment is to loosen the clothing, lay the patient down, expose the face to fresh air, bathe the temples with a little cold water or eau de Cologne, and apply smelling salts. The patient should not sit or stand up till the attack is quite over, that is in 10 or 15 minutes.

Dr. E. Casgrain of Quebec has built a motor sleigh for winter use. The power is derived from a Bollee gasoline motor, and the driving wheel has, instead of the ordinary pneumatic tyre, a wooden tyre studded with spikes, which catch the ice. The sleigh is supported by this wheel behind and two runners, one on either side, like outriggers. The sleigh, in fact, is a sort of ice catamaran.

The question of renewing the oxygen in the atmosphere has recently come to the front, and in this connection it may be interesting to note the remarks of Dr. T. L. Phipson in the "Chemical News." Green plants by decomposing carbonic acid render free oxygen to the air. Mushrooms, on the other hand, for example the Agaricus atramentarius, are in the nature of animals, and absorb oxygen from the air to give back carbonic acid. An agricus placed under a bell jar containing nitrogen and oxygen will absorb the oxygen and liberate carbonic acid, which can be dissolved in water leaving only nitrogen, in which the mushroom withers.

Various theories have been give in explanation of "singing flames," that is to say flames of gas issuing from a tube with a singing noise. The latest is that of Mr. H. V. Gill in the "American Journal of Science," and is to the effect that a singing flame may be compared to a siren in which the current of air issuing through holes in a disc causes it to rotate and produce a note by the reaction of the disc on the current of air. In the singing flame there is a corresponding reaction between the pressure on the gas and the tube.

The Americans, like the Scotch, are one of the biggest races in the world, and distinctly taller than the European races from whom they descend. The difference is usually ascribed to the American climate, which is drier, more changeable, and stimulating than that of Europe. The English sparrow has also been modified since its introduction into the States, over thirty years ago. Its eggs in America are smaller and of quite a different shape from what they are in England. They are rounder and differently marked.

Dr. Le Neve Foster, who nearly met his death in the Snaefell lead mine, Isle of Man, a year ago, has reported on the accident in a recent Blue Book, wherein he shows that a little burning wood in the mine produced the carbon monoxide which caused the disaster. A cubic foot of larch burned produces 417 cubic feet of carbon monoxide. Twenty-five cubic feet are sufficient to give 1 per cent of the gas to all the air of the mine, and so cause almost immediate loss of consciousness, followed by death.

He recommends that the linings of shafts and roadways in mines should be fireproof, unless they are decidedly damp or wet; and suggests that a supply of compressed oxygen should be kept available for restoring those who are poisoned by carbonic oxide. There should also be an apparatus for penetrating into noxious gases.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Surveyors have discovered a magnetic island in the Pribiloff Group, Behring Sea. The highest hill, Ulakiya, appears to be the centre of magnetism. The volcanic rock, is decidedly magnetic, and will move a compass needle when held near. It is supposed that all the islands there are more or less magnetic.

An American scientific journal, dealing with dangerous odours, mentions that Berzelius, the famous chemist, once tried the experiment of letting a bubble of pure hydrogen selenide gas enter his nostrils, and so paralysed his olfactory sense that he could not smell strong ammonia for days afterwards. Sulphuretted hydrogen is, of course, highly obnoxious—witness rotten eggs—and a "single sniff of highly concentrated prussic acid will kill a man." Tellurium has a very noisome odour. Essential oil of roses, volatised, causes "rose cold," a nervous complaint sometimes induced by the sight of paper roses.

The "throwing stick" (atlatl) of Peru seems to have been independently invented by primitive men elsewhere. It occurs among the Eskimo and the natives of the Kadiak Archipelago. It is also found in the cave deposits of ancient France; moreover, Cushing discovered it in the old vilage sites of the keys of Florida.

A railway is projected across Northern Sweden and Norway from the northern end of the Gulf of Finland to Ofoten on the Atlantic, 120 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming has drawn attention to the fact that the foam of the surf at Cromer is beautifully iridescent, even on dull days when there is no sunshine. She thinks that the effect is produced by something in the mud of the shore.

Mr. Eadweard Muybridge, the well-known investigator of animal movements, and a pioneer in chronophotography, has suggested to us that the Eskimo lamps referred to in this column last Friday probably took their origin from a species of herring, abundant in northern waters, especially in Alaska, which, when dried, burns exactly like a candle, and is used by the Alaskan Indians to illuminate the interior of their dwellings at night.

Now that Hygienists are, with increasing frequency, condemning the use of Alcoholic drink, and as even Coffee and Tea are too exciting for many constitutions—not to mention the frequent prohibition of Tea and Coffee in the number of cases of nervous disorder and weak digestion—the question what drink should be recommended as alike refreshing and wholesome becomes of the greatest importance.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA has, for three-quarters-of-a-century, been recognised as an article of the highest dietetic value, and is constantly growing in favour. It is not only refreshing and stimulating like Tea and Coffee, but, in contrast to these beverages, it is a nourishing food, which can with great advantage be largely used as an article of daily diet.

Pure Soluble Cocoa is a discovery of C. J. Van Houten, and his special process is universally recognised by the most eminent chemists and medical men as producing just that result which science could desire in the preparation of raw Cocoa, in order to render it a pleasant beverage and a nutritive food.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

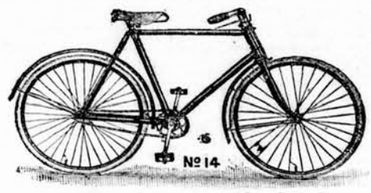
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1895:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!

ADD A LITTLE Condy's Fluid TO YOUR BATH.

The effect is magical, Beware of Substitutes.

Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BABE-S

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER Made From ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added. Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

NOTICES.

THE REMINGTON. WRITERTYPE

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application.

WARDEN & CO., SOLE IMPORTERS, 27, Hummum Street Fort, BOMBAY.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and 2/8 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London. Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality *To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.*

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Cadden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

THE GREAT REMEDY BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS FOR Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured into few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ATKINSON'S NEWEST PERFUME AOLINE (Regd.) "Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.

"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME. "A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED "LYNX" POCKET FIELD GLASSES

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS,

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED. YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

This digital copy is a financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of the imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

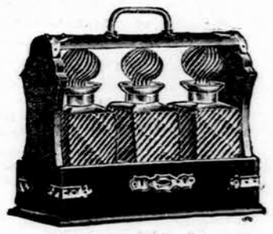
MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.



Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

SMELLING FLASK 8601

Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2½

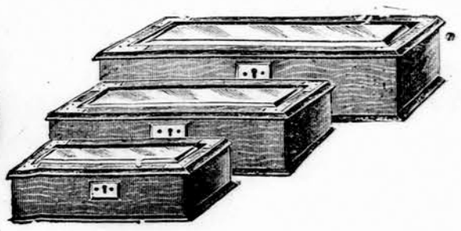
Smoker's Companion, Polished and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

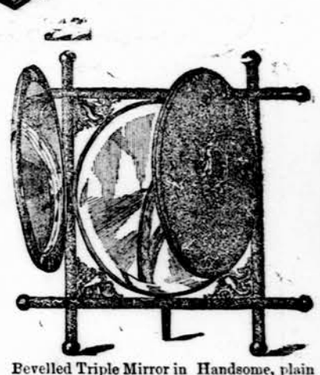
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, illustrated, Rs. 80.

Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38.

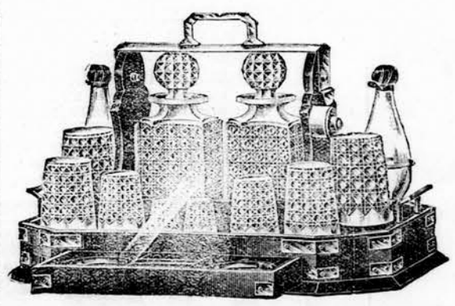


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.

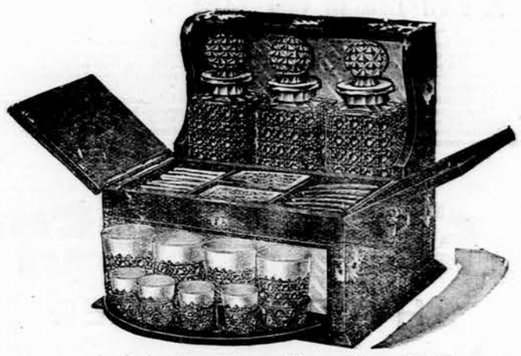


Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55.

Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs 130.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J T Davenport 33, Great Russell Street London W C

SUPERIOR to VASELINE AND CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.

J. Liebig

AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.

PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

---

for Ladies Apiol Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 79, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.